

**AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER**

**Eighteen  
Pages**

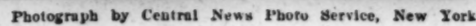
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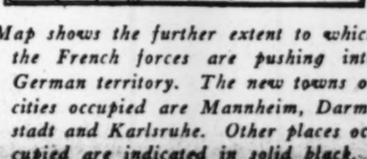
MEXICO CITY, March 3 (By The Associated Press)—A formal agreement was signed yesterday between Government officials and H. B. Titcomb, president of the Southern Pacific railway of Mexico, under which the railway company will complete the 109 miles gap between Tepic and Guadalajara.

The work will cost about 30,000,000 pesos and when completed will connect the United States and Mexican Pacific coasts with Mexico City by way of the Southern Pacific and National lines.



**CARPENTERS GET \$1.25 AN HOUR**  
CLEVELAND, March 3 (By The Associated Press)—An agreement by which carpenters are to draw \$1.25 an hour for the next year was signed today by arbitration committees representing the Carpenters' District Council and the Carpenter Contractors' Association, it was announced by Harry McLaughlin, business agent of the union. About 7000 men are affected.

British zone, which will be operated under the clause providing for exceptions. Cologne and other Rhine-land dispatches report another radical extension of the French scheme of control under which, instead of merely punishing individual German officials or citizens for offenses against the occupation, the whole community is to be held responsible and punished. The township of Kitwigg has been



<b>Features</b>	
The Roof of Westminster Hall Restored.	7
The Page of the Seven Arts .....	10
Music of the World .....	16
The Home Forum .....	17
Unity—The World Aspiration	
Editorials .....	18

is representative-at-large, a position he now holds. rotting, until smugglers overhauled them for the liquor trade. Now they

\$22      \$25      \$35

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## STEAM LOCOMOTIVE YIELDING TO ELECTRICAL, SAYS ENGINEER

Use of Latter as Motive Power Limited Only by Financial Condition of Railroads, He Declares

Demand for greater service from American railroads is forcing radical changes. Wastefulness and inefficiency in either men or equipment are necessarily yielding to methods that provide transportation adequate to needs. Coal-consuming steam locomotives of but 10 per cent efficiency are giving way to the less wasteful gasoline, oil-burning or electrical engine. Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation. Some phases of these problems with special reference to more obvious ones are being dealt with slowly, perhaps, but surely, are dealt with in a series of articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. The eighth article follows:

Two steel engines recently matched strength in a strange encounter on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Kent, Washington, in a battle as important as one in medieval times when armored knights rode down upon massed archers and the pride of chivalry yielded to a new style in warfare. The "jousting field" at Kent was only a small stretch of regulation railway track, but the antagonists represented the old order and the new, one being a giant 275-ton oil-burning steam locomotive, and the other an electric newcomer, weighing 18 tons less.

The electric locomotive was a gearless passenger engine in use on the St. Paul road along its electrified stretch through the Rocky Mountains. The test could not be made by tug-of-war since the engines would probably have wrenched each other's draw bars out and ended the trial forthwith. Furthermore, the steam engine could not start directly and quickly like its lighter adversary with the throwing of a switch, so it was allowed a slight initial advantage.

The engines were placed "nose to nose." The steam engine started to push first, and with gathering power pushed the unresisting electric a few feet back. If it had been a live monster it might have panted its iron joy then and there, at apparent victory.

**Steam Into Discard**  
Then the motorman turned the current, which he probably called "juice," into the copper coils of the electric. Silently, easily, surely, it stopped the steam engine; then, just as easily and quietly, it pushed the struggling steamer back, pushed back the culmination of a century's experiment as far as electricity desired to push it, and when the steam fighter puffed "enough!" 100 years of steam supremacy went into the discard.

This was a dramatic incident in a transition that has been going on for a number of years, which the World War brought to temporary halt, and which now is under way once more. Steam on the railroads of America is yielding to electricity.

"The bounds and possibilities of electricity as a motive power are measured only by the financial condition of the railroads," says the engineer, according to H. S. Peck, electrical engineer, who has worked all over the 650 miles of the electrified lines of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway over the Cascade Mountains. Mr. Peck is still electrical engineer for this great system and he is as enthusiastic over the future of electrical power as he is of its achievements.

**Installation Expense**  
The secret of electrified power over steam is increased power. But first cost of installation: that's the rub. Electricity is expensive at the start, and this high first cost may not always justify the subsequent savings. It costs \$5000 a mile to string transmission wires, and electrical locomotives cost five times as much as steam engines.

The experts say that electricity is justified on any mountain line or any railroad where traffic is heavy to the congesting point.

On railroad systems operating through comparatively level countries or even rolling territory, where traffic is only fair in volume, a transformation from steam to electricity is not yet justified, though it might be even on such systems when prices are further readjusted.

The World War stopped a wholesale transformation of steam roads into electrified systems. The Lackawanna road for its entirety between New York and Buffalo might, but for the war, now be an electrified zone, the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Denver & Rio Grande, Pennsylvania, and Baltimore & Ohio mountain lines, the lines between Philadelphia and New York, and between Chicago and Milwaukee, might now be smokeless and noiseless. The war not only stopped this, but the subsequent troubles of the carriers over wages and finances, following in the wake of post-war readjustments, set all kinds of improvements back.

**Chicago Improvements**  
At present, electrification of the great Chicago terminal of the Illinois Central for 12 miles into that city, is the biggest electrical undertaking in progress. In addition to the through trains of the four roads using this

entrance to Chicago, there are about 300 suburban trains. The tracks will be depressed, largely covered, and the overhead trolley will be used. The Great Northern Railway, which parallels the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, from St. Paul to the Pacific coast, is planning electrification, a committee having recently made an extensive inspection and investigation of the electrified Milwaukee & St. Paul system. The Norfolk & Western is largely electrified. The government railways of Switzerland are being completely transformed for electricity, as are those in British South Africa, and in a number of South American countries.

**Shunned Few Years Ago**  
A few years ago steam railroad men would not discuss electrification; that was because they did not understand the newer power and saw no reason for studying it. Now they are all studying it. Concrete highways, trolley lines, and other competition are driving the steam roads into a corner, and even on the level lines electrification, in spite of its first cost, will be effected with the dawn of financial improvement.

The progress in electrification accomplished by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the greatest single step made in this field in any part of the world. In many ways, this work has been unique. With the exception of the Butte, Anaconda & Pacific Railway, no other heavy traffic road has turned to electricity solely for the purpose of reducing operating costs and for expediting traffic.

In the earlier projects like the Baltimore & Ohio Belt Line electrification, the Cascade Tunnel on the Great Northern Railway, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the New York Central lines entering New York City, the Hoosac Tunnel section of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and others, electrification has been undertaken as a necessity because of the expense and terminal operation which made the use of steam locomotives extremely objectionable, if not impossible.

The initial electrification of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, the conversion of four steam engine divisions extending from Harlowton, Mont., to Avery, Ida., a distance of 440 miles. This distance is approximately equal to that from New York to Buffalo and is more than six times as great as any trunk line now operating electric locomotives. Electric service was started during the month of December, 1915, and was gradually extended over the entire Rocky Mountain and Missouri divisions, steam engines being entirely superseded about a year later. At this time there were 42 main line freight and passenger locomotives in operation and two switching locomotives, the former handling in 1918 an amount of traffic which would have required about 120 steam locomotives of the various types displaced.

### Stars and Stripes for Chinese Leader

Silken Flag Gift of D. A. R. Chapter to Dr. Hsieh

What more appropriate token of appreciation for the delivery of an address entitled, "East and West—Once Back to Back, Now Face to Face," could have been given Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau of Boston, by Warren and Prescott Chapter of Boston, Daughters of the American Revolution, than a silken United States flag! At least Dr. Hsieh with characteristic depth of sentiment so regards that fragment of silken fabric woven of the red, the white and the blue. In his graceful acknowledgment to Miss Grace G. Hiller, regent of the chapter, Dr. Hsieh promises to twine the Stars and Stripes with the "Rainbow Flag" of the young Republic of the Orient. "Nothing could have been more appropriate, nothing could be of more real worth to me," said Dr. Hsieh. "I am here to do what I can toward bringing about closer relationship between the Republic of the West and the new Republic of the East. Some people have said that China, if awakened, would conquer the world, but I say and I persist in saying it, that when China is finally awakened she will co-operate with the United States to save the world."

## GOV. COX FAVORS COAL CONFERENCE

Proposal of Connecticut Executive Seen as a Means of Crystallizing Sentiment

While the immediate problem is to cover successfully the last lap of the existing coal emergency, a get-together of the executives of the New England states and New York should be valuable in crystallizing sentiment for federal action to prevent a repetition of the emergency, declared Governor H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, today, commenting on the announcement of Charles A. Tompkins, Governor of Connecticut, that he will call a conference of governors on this issue.

During the winter's era of scantily filled coal bins, the chief problem confronting administrative officials has been the legal impotency of the individual states. Anthracite coal, mined almost exclusively in Pennsylvania, has been beyond the authority of the states until the commodity gets within their borders. Until President Harding's application of the adjective "psychological" to the situation there was no loud or concerted expression of sentiment.

**Mobilize in Advance**  
According to the announcement of Governor Tompkins, he seeks to mobilize this sentiment in advance. He plans to call together the chief executives of the anthracite-burning states and the Governor of Pennsylvania, Gifford Pinchot. Co-operation between the heads of the dependent states and the chief executive of the State that controls the source of supply to the end that another such situation shall not occur is his announced aim.

Governor Cox, discussing the coal question today with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, expressed regret that the Congress is adjourning without having taken forward-looking action on the problem. The Governor said that his conviction is that it must be handled by federal legislation, but agreed that an executive conference should serve additional notice on federal authority that action is desired by the northeastern states.

He is giving considerable personal study to specific means of governing the situation today. The Governor said. In fact he expects that if such a conference as is proposed is called, he will have some definite proposals to make that might serve as the basis of a platform for the several states. Incidentally, Governor Cox said, conferences of the New England executives are valuable, and expressed gratification that there appears to be an increasing sentiment among the governors to initiate them.

**Attitude Reiterated**  
The Massachusetts executive reiterated his attitude on the coal issue that he expressed in his inaugural address to the Legislature and in a more recent special message urging passage of a drastic law permitting seizure of coal and setting coal standards. Governor Cox says that he still holds to his conviction that prices quoted in Massachusetts on anthracite coal, f. o. b., at the Pennsylvania mines are outrageous. He is convinced that this should be prohibited against and that re-sales should be prohibited. Outlawing of these speculative activities and the setting of a federal standard are the outstanding needs of the situation, he declares.

It is expected, also, that the buffered consumer of Massachusetts will be given opportunity to express his sentiments on coal before a special investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature. An order introduced in the state Senate by Senator Walter E. McLane of Fall River has already received favorable action in the upper branch. It is now in the hands of the House Committee on Rules.

Under the provisions of the order this committee has a forward-looking responsibility. It would report not later than May 1, antedating the contemplated conference of governors. It would study into every relevant phase of the coal question, going even into working conditions and operations of the mines and performing a task of fact-finding from the point of view of a commonwealth dependent for a large proportion of its fuel upon a virtual monopoly.

**COURSE FOR JUNIOR OFFICERS**  
NEWPORT, R. I., March 3.—The naval war college next summer will inaugurate a course for a class of junior officers. It was learned yesterday. Heretofore the college course has been exclusively for the senior officers of the service. A class of 50 junior officers will arrive in July and will study the first of June. The new senior class will assemble at the same time.

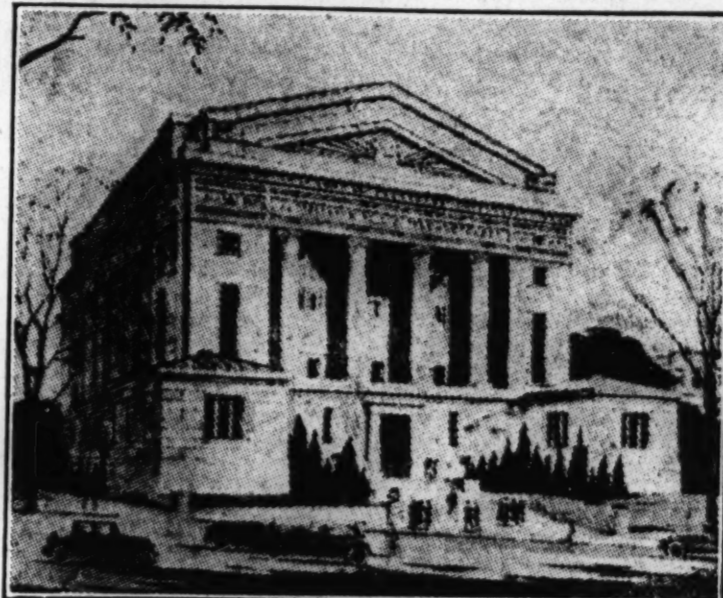
## SPRINGFIELD MASONS TO START DRIVE FOR NEW TEMPLE FUNDS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Mar. 3 (Special).—Masonic bodies in this city will begin a campaign on Monday for the purpose of raising \$400,000 with which, in addition to the funds already available, to erect a beautiful Masonic Temple, plans for which have been prepared by McClintock and Craig, local architects. This amount will be raised among the Masons only, there being approximately 6000 members of the fraternity in Springfield.

The site for the new building has been selected and it is expected that

stone and terra cotta. The sides back of the main pylons will be of gray face brick with trim of limestone and polychrome terra cotta. The main foyer is to be of stone with marble mosaic pavement while the main entrance will be guarded by massive bronze doors. The interior decorations are to be in keeping with the exterior.

There are to be two main floors, two mezzanine floors and a gallery. The lower floor will include rooms for all sorts of social purposes as



Proposed Masonic Temple for Springfield, Mass.

the work on the structure will begin soon. It will be situated on State Street, opposite the United States Army and in close proximity to buildings that typify the best of community spirit, the arts and educational advantages for which Springfield is noted.

Architecturally the temple is to be a structure of stately beauty, the nature and spirit of the design suggesting the chasteness and simplicity of classic architecture at its best. The detail is borrowed from ancient Assyrian and Phoenician temples and is therefore representative of the earliest beginnings of Freemasonry and links the mythology and traditions of the past to the reality of the present.

The facade will be of Indiana lime-

well as a kitchen and a banquet hall with a seating capacity of 1200 persons. The main floor will have an impressive and dignified foyer in Greek doric with mosaic pavement, niches and eight columns extending up beyond the first mezzanine. On this floor there will be reception rooms, library, trustees' room, ante-rooms and large and small blue lodge rooms.

The second main floor will be occupied by the Chapter, Council and Commandery. The third floor is designed for assemblies of all sorts as well as for the use of Scottish Rite bodies. It will have a large stage with a 35-foot proscenium. The main auditorium and gallery will have a seating capacity of 1300 exclusive of the area in front of the stage.

## Music and Art in Boston

### Ruth St. Denis Returns

Ruth St. Denis, Ted Shawn and the Denishawn Dancers returned to the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon for a second performance. The program was in the main that of last January, and the audience was again large and cordial. The question whether the music of Beethoven, Brahms, Schumann, et al., is helped by the "visualizations" of the dancers has not been authoritatively decided in the interim, but remains a matter of opinion. Nevertheless, these "visualizations," apart altogether from their relation to the music, were the most satisfactory section of the entertainment from the viewpoint of pure beauty of motion. In the Spanish suite the two principal dances at times to tricks of the vaudeville stage that seemed out of place, if the dancers desire to be taken seriously as artists. The "Orientalia" were mostly unimpressive, save for "The Tillers of the Soil" in the Egypt section.

### Recital by Edith Thompson

Edith Thompson gave a piano recital last night in Jordan Hall, with this program:  
Succ. Monique.....Couperin  
La Tambourin.....Scriabin  
Sonnate Op. 58.....Chopin  
Baigneuses au Soleil.....Debussy  
Lotus Land.....Cyril Scott  
Mistral.....Albeniz  
Sonnet de Petrarca, No. 123.....Liszt  
Au Bord d'une Source.....Liszt  
Rigoletto: Paraphrase.....Verdi-Liszt

Miss Thompson is the possessor of an excellent technique and a sound musical sense. Her shading is expressive, her phrasing happy. She

has a fine feeling for melody, and she gives a comforting sense of power in reserve and under control. Her playing last night was a little uneven. After an exquisite rendering of the Couperin, her left hand seemed to falter in the Scarlatti; but it recovered in the Rameau, and the Chopin sonata was delightfully played except for one uncertain moment. The pieces from the moderns were admirably chosen for contrast and for brevity—an example to piano recitalists.

### Henry Lawrence Studios

The Henry Lawrence Studios recently opened by Henry Lawrence Doyle at 40 LaGrange Street, just back of the Hotel Touraine, have already become rather widely known among persons in search of unacknowledged objects of art. Mr. Doyle is a former international commercial man who thought there was a place in Boston for something on the order of the side street shops of Greenwich Village, New York, but offering an exhibit that would justify the term of "unusual things from everywhere." The success of the Boston store is such that Mr. Doyle proposes to establish branches in Providence, Worcester, Portland and Bangor, following his next European purchasing tour.

Without attempting to list all the novel items in the studios, mention of some of the objects will give a notion of the variety of the display. There are fatter dolls of felt, made in

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Turino, Italy, to be carried by girls of the younger set to dances and placed with their wraps for their more speedy identification. On the shelves are the gay-colored pottery of Czechoslovakia, luster ware in many styles, wood carvings from Switzerland, hammered brass and copper from Russia and India. French bronzes, a Minton china salad set from England, Dresden ware, Dutch tiles, a miniature copy of one of the lions of St. Mark's in marble, raffa work, candlesticks and lanterns of many sorts. From Germany there have come the unrivaled pre-war lithographic reproductions of famous paintings, and copies in oils that evidently represent the originals accurately. There are pieces of Bohemian goldleaf glassware and cases of a type that until recently could be had only from Tiffany's. Then there are lampettes—weighted and embroidered bands to put over a chair back or the top of a screen which hold an electric lamp at precisely the desired height for reading. From the cabinets the attendants will draw forth upon inquiry, handkerchiefs and cards of Chinese embroideries. On the walls are landscape and still life paintings, and in niches stand tall Japanese vases. Downstairs Mr. Doyle will shortly open "the catacombs" where the heavier pieces will be shown.

## MISSOURI TO EXEMPT CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 3 (Special).—With an amendment expressly exempting Christian Science practitioners from its terms, a bill to make it unlawful for any person not a regularly registered physician to practice medicine and surgery and to profess to cure or treat another person has been ordered to engrossment by the Missouri Senate. A similar amendment will be attached to the House bill, which is identical with the Senate measure.

The bill carried many amendments when passed to engrossment in the upper branch of the Legislature. The amendment relative to Christian Scientists was accepted by Senator Cave, who is taking charge of the measure. Due to the fact that the general assembly is the executive department of a different political complexion this year, there has resulted in a legislative congestion which has permitted only two bills to reach the Governor for signature. Consequently the ultimate passage of the medical bill is considered doubtful.

**OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 3 (Special).—**The medical practices bill providing for the licensing and examination of physicians in Oklahoma, passed in the Senate with an amendment expressly excluding Christian Science practitioners from its provisions, received its first reading in the House today and was referred to the committee on public health. In the Senate the bill was amended with the following clause: "Christian Science practitioners shall be excluded from the provisions of this bill."

This amendment was adopted by the senators after they had received letters from all parts of Oklahoma protesting against passage of the medical practices bill in its original form.

## ACTION ON SHORT WEIGHTS IS URGED

Reform in the jury service and vigorous action in cases involving short-weight selling of coal or distributing the "fireproof" variety of fuel, were the two general questions before the conference of Massachusetts district attorneys held in the office of Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth today.

The coal question was the first to be taken up. Mr. Benton opened the conference by declaring that investigations made during the last few days have revealed many cases of "absolute cheating by short-weight coal peddlers." The burden of these practices, he said, has fallen chiefly on the peo-

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ple unable to purchase more than small quantities of a few hundred pounds of coal.

Mr. Benton urged the district attorneys to prosecute speedily all such cases as are brought to their notice. The conference gave attention to the provisions of the General Laws now applicable to these practices and to the bill proposed by the Governor for confiscation of unfit coal and removing the necessity of proving fraud and deceit in flagrant short weight or fireproof coal cases. Jacob Eitzer, who has been in charge of the special investigation work in the Attorney-General's department, told the district attorneys of the situation as he has found it in the Commonwealth. Hermann C. Lythgoe, director of the division of food and drugs of the State Department of Health, explained the methods of making analyses of coal.

## SATURDAY WORK AGAIN REFUSED

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 3.—Requests for Saturday forenoon work from the shoe manufacturers to the Shoe Workers Protective Union overtime committee have been refused and the speeding up of Easter production has suffered a reversal. Although the new working agreement provides for overtime work, which the total working week not to exceed 48 hours, Saturday forenoon work is denied by the union.

The manufacturers and the union do not agree in the interpretation of the overtime provision. The difference is so technical that it rests upon the presence of a comma. A section of the agreement reads as follows:

"Except as provided in Section 2 of this article the hours of labor or regular working time shall be five days of nine hours each except for Local 7 whose members shall work four nine-hour days a week, one hour day, and there shall be no Saturday morning work."

Section 2 says: "The union agrees to establish a committee on overtime having full power to grant additional hours up to and not exceeding three hours in any one week." The manufacturers claim that overtime and Saturday morning work is not procurable except as specified in Section 2 which places the entire matter up to the union committee. The officials of the manufacturers' association assert that this was made clear to them in the negotiations and it was also made clear to the union representatives.

The union takes the stand that the clause means that there shall be no Saturday forenoon work under any conditions. The manufacturers charge that the union has violated the agreement in refusing to grant requests for Saturday forenoon work.

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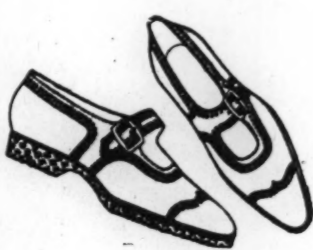


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## MR. HARDING FINDS PEACE PROMOTED

President Ends Second Year  
With International Under-  
standing Furthered

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE  
WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Harding, of stout heart and without rancor toward those who have frustrated a record of greater constructive achievement for his administration, goes to Florida soon for a holiday. Mr. Harding has found life at the White House a crescendo of work. On his first anniversary, a year ago, Mr. Harding said the presidency was "too big a job" for one man to swing alone. A second year's laborious experience has fortified that impression. For five weeks, beginning Monday, the President means to put official cares aside and be just "a human being."

Foreign arrangements, despite the opposition's charge that the Harding Administration has pursued a "do-nothing" policy abroad, are undoubtedly its outstanding constructive achievement. With the stoppage of the bankrupting and war-breeding race in naval armaments resultant from the Washington Disarmament Conference, President Harding feels the United States accomplished a stroke of imperishable magnitude. With the co-related four-power Pacific agreement, he considers that no international effort of the era ever did so much for world peace.

**Debt Settlement Important**  
The Administration feels that the readjustment of the British debt to the American Treasury was hardly less important than the arms treaty. It thinks that the debt settlement at a blow has "stabilized" American-European economic conditions and strengthened anew the bond of American-British friendship, on which President Harding lays great stress. As a final contribution to world peace, the Administration points to its proposal for American entry into the Permanent Court of International Justice.

There were other steps in foreign affairs, which President Harding has taken—such as the settlement of the Chilean-Peruvian strife over Tacna and Arica; the final conclusion of peace with Germany and the establishment of an American-German claims commission; the treaty with Colombia, and the recent Central American conference in Washington. But naval limitation, the Far Eastern peace and the World Court project are trotted out by the Administration as its show-pieces in the international realm since March 4, 1921.

The President and Secretary Hughes believe, too, their firm refusal to haggle with Soviet Russia will turn out to have been an important exhibition of political wisdom. To the Lausanne Conference over the Near East, the Harding Administration affirms it contributed genuine "helpfulness." Such "helpfulness" is at Europe's disposal in the Franco-German crisis over the Ruhr, but will not be intruded. Until sought under circumstances promising successful intervention on our part, the President will remain steadfastly on the side-lines.

**Blame Located**  
If the record in domestic affairs is not so glowing, the Administration's defenders retort that Mr. Harding did all he could to "big stick" an insurgent Republican majority in Capitol Hill into loyal support of executive policies. He was elected on a platform that pledged the country a minimum of interference with Congress from the executive end of Pennsylvania Avenue. Mr. Harding enters the second half of his presidential term feeling that the country at large knows exactly where the blame belongs. For the benefit of those sections which are not clear on that subject, Mr. Harding intends to "speak right out in meeting" on his forthcoming speech-making tour. Somebody who ought to know was asked by this writer whether Warren G. Harding is upset by the possibility of Republican defeat in 1924. "Not a bit," that informant said. "If he fails of re-election, his reaction will be that of the conscientious golfer, who did his best, but just couldn't win that day."

## FLOATING SCHOOL HAS WORLD LABORATORY

CLEVELAND, O., March 2 (Staff Correspondence).—One of the interesting individual experiments laid before delegates to the department of superintendence of the National Education Association at its convention here was that of the Candler floating school. With the idea of using the countries of the world as a laboratory of the development of an international background 400 boys are to be taken on the first cruise of the school next September, and it is hoped eventually to add similar cruises for girls and periods of intensive study in chosen countries to follow the initial year's tour.

"Too many of us are provincial," says Dr. Zebulon Judd, educational director of the school. "The Candler School will strive to replace this with the broadest type of Americanism, including a breadth of understanding and sympathy for understanding the other people of the world. The Rhodes scholarships were founded for the purpose of developing a deeper understanding between the United States and Great Britain. Our plan goes beyond that, to cultivate a knowledge of all the nations of the world. Plans are already being made for foreign contacts, by which we will be assured of exchange visits between our boys and the boys of schools in the countries to be visited and the reception of our students by foreign rulers and political leaders."

## COPPER CARGO SALVAGED

NEW YORK, March 3.—More than 1,000,000 pounds of copper belonging to the United States Navy has been salvaged from the mud, 90 feet below the surface of the bay between Governor's and Bedloe's islands, by wrecking tugs in the last two weeks. The metal went down with the barge Anode, which was struck and sunk by an army transport in January, 1920.

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\$18.00, 45.00, 55.00, 75.00 to 425.00

(Fifth Floor, Madison Avenue section)

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## TRANSFER OF RAILROAD TO JAPAN CARRIED CONTROL OF MANCHURIA

Russian Government in 1905 Surrendered All Rights in Port Arthur and Talien, and in Railroad to Changchun

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with the future control of the Liaotung Peninsula and Manchuria, and dealing with the future ownership of the railroads traversing the territory.

By GROVER CLARK  
PEKING, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The railways mentioned in the "Twenty-One Demands" treaties of 1915, have been dealt with. What about the Liaotung Peninsula leases?

III. Early Treaty Provisions  
The Liaotung Leases  
The original convention leasing this region to Russia was signed March 27, 1898.

Article I is frank, at least: "For the purpose of insuring that the Russian naval forces shall possess an entirely secure base on the littoral of northern China, His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees to place at the disposal of the Russian Government, on lease, the Ports of Port Arthur (Liaou-chow-kow) and Ta-lien-wan, together with the water contiguous to these ports. This act of lease, however, in no way violates the sovereignty of the Emperor of China over the land above-mentioned territory."

Article II provides for the boundaries: "The frontier of the territory leased on the above-specified basis will extend northwards from the Bay of Ta-lien-wan for such distance as is necessary to secure the proper defense of this area on the land side. The precise boundaries were to be agreed on at St. Petersburg, and then, although 'the sovereign rights of His Majesty the Emperor of China were not to be violated (see Article I)' upon the determination of this line of demarcation, the Russian Government will enter into complete and exclusive enjoyment of the whole area of the leased territory together with the water areas contiguous to it."

Russia thus got this territory for 25 years with what amounted to the right to keep it as long as she liked. That it had no intention of getting out at the end of 25 years was obvious from the money she put into the fortification of Port Arthur and the development of "Ta-lien-wan"—while the Russians call Dainy and the Japanese Dairen.

IV. The Transfer to Japan  
Following the Russo-Japanese war, Russia transferred all her holdings in the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan. The provisions in the Russo-Japanese peace treaty of Sept. 5, 1905, are as follows:

Article V. The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China (the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease.)  
Article VI. The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway.  
Japan took steps to secure the "consent of the Chinese Government," and on Dec. 22, 1905, an agreement was signed, Article I of which reads:  
The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan by Articles V and VI of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned.

Japan, by this transfer, acquired (1) control of the leased territory in the Liaotung Peninsula for the balance of the original lease of 25 years (17½ years) with the right to prolong the lease if it should secure China's consent; (2) got control of the railway from Port Arthur and Dairen to Changchun, with the obligation to sell the line back to China in 1939 if China wanted to buy; and (3) had an agreement giving her the right to operate the Antung-Mukden Railway until the end of the "forty-ninth year of Kuang Hsi," the end of 1923.

Japan's next step was to provide, by an imperial ordinance, issued July 7, 1906, for the organization of the South Manchuria Railway Company, which was to be a semi-official body, authorized to undertake the operation of the Japanese railways in Manchuria, mining, etc. Article I of the Japanese Government order of Aug. 1, 1906, regarding this company, names the railway lines that it is to take over:

In accordance with the additional agreement of the Japan-China treaty relating to Manchuria, signed on Dec. 22, 1905, the company shall engage in the traffic of the following railways: Dairen-Changchun, Nankunling-Port Arthur, Taifangshen-Lushutun, Tashichiao-Yinkow, Yentai-Yentai Coal Mine, Sukiatun-Fushen, Mukden-Antung-Hsiao. For our particular purpose, only the first and last-named lines are of special importance.

V. The Twenty-One Demands  
In 1915 Japan presented her Twenty-One Demands. One group of these related to the leases and railway rights which had been taken over from Russia and to the Antung-Mukden line.

On May 25, 1915, all these "Twenty-One Demands" treaties were signed, including the agreement "respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia," Article I of which reads:  
The two high contracting parties agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dainy and the terms of the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, shall be extended to 99 years.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, notes were exchanged giving the specific dates of expiration in each case. The important part of these is as follows:

I have the honor to state that, respecting the provisions contained in Article I of the Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dainy shall expire in the eighty-sixth year of the Republic, or 1937. The date for restoring the South Manchuria Railway to China shall fall due in the ninety-first year of the Republic, or 1922. Article XII in the original South Manchurian Railway agreement providing that it

may be redeemed by China after 36 years from the date the traffic is opened is hereby canceled. The term of the Antung-Mukden Railway shall expire in the ninety-sixth year of the Republic, or 1927.

There is one point in this which is significant but may be overlooked. Japan clearly recognized that in its origin, the South Manchurian Railway was an integral part of the Chinese Eastern Railway, since "Article 13 of the original South Manchurian Railway Agreement" cannot possibly refer to the Sino-Russian agreement of 1898 for building the "Southern Manchurian Branch" of the Chinese Eastern Railway—for the simple reason that there are only seven articles in that agreement. Article XII of the 1898 agreement relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway contains the provision for China's purchase of the line after 36 years, which this note specifically cancels.

VI. The Situation Now  
Assuming that the treaties of 1915 are valid, Japan is legally entitled to remain in possession of the Liaotung Peninsula leased territory until March 27, 1937; of the railway from the Fenchien to Changchun until July 1, 1902, and of the Antung-Mukden Railway until the end of 2007. (The naming of 2007 as the expiration date of the Antung-Mukden Railway holding would indicate that Japan recognized that the "forty-ninth year of Kuang Hsi" would have ended with 1923 and not with the Chinese New Year in 1924. The difference is only a few weeks, of course, but it may be important next winter. MacMurray implies that the expiration would be at the 1924 Chinese New Year, since he gives "1923-24" as the equivalent of the "forty-ninth year of Kuang Hsi.")

Assuming that the 1915 treaties are invalid, China is entitled to the following: (1) To refuse to prolong the Liaotung Peninsula lease; (2) by the end of 1923, to buy back from Japan the Antung-Mukden Railway, paying for it a sum to be fixed after a fair appraisal, as provided in the agreement of 1905; (3) on July 1, 1939, to buy back the South Manchurian Railway, paying for it as provided in the agreement with Russia of Sept. 3, 1898, and July 6, 1898, or on July 1, 1933, to claim the return of this line without payment.

## SIBERIA SHOWS SIGNS OF REVIVAL

Vladivostok Picking Up as a Port—Most of Taxes Being Sent to Moscow

HARBIN, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence).—Exporting products from the Trans-Baikal, that section of Siberia which lies between Lake Baikal and the northwest shoulder of Manchuria, is beginning to assume respectable proportions. For the first time in five years, Siberian butter has come to this market, a shipment of two tons having just arrived, and there is promise of extensive traffic in this commodity when it is determined that the demand exists. Siberian butter enjoys a good reputation, and China will consume much of it.

For the first 10 months of 1922, the Trans-Baikal shipped 1,705,722 pounds, and as a good 10 per cent were in excess of 30,000 short tons of freight moved. The total was made up of coal, lumber, timber, and wool. These were the regular monthly shipments, and do not include wheat or other agricultural products. Furs come out through Manchuria, practically all the furs being made after the auctions at Chita. The weight of the furs was 5379 pounds, or about 97 tons, but the money paid into the Government treasury for the 97 tons, at one series of auctions, was given at 6,000,000 rubles. A recent private sale of furs to one American firm brought \$800,000.

An Improvement Noted  
Vladivostok is picking up as a port. The firms that buy soy beans for export to Denmark prefer that port to Dairen, and the first four days in January witnessed the dispatch of 292 cars of these oily legumes to Vladivostok from Harbin. On Dec. 3, the exports from Vladivostok were 30,000 pounds of soy beans, 123,373 pounds of soy bean oil and 4968 pounds of linseed.

In pre-war days, Vladivostok was the fur-exporting port of the Far East. To be sure, many shipments of fur were made from Kamchatka, but traders exchanged various kinds of merchandise for the catch of the territory, stopping at many places along the coast. With the Japanese occupation, Harbin became the center for the fur business of Siberia, and even from the country along the Amur, north and west of Nikolaievsk. Now, with the resumption of traffic on the all-Russian railroad, Vladivostok expects to assume its former position as a fur-shipping port, but it will take time.

Exporters Co-operate  
The section of Siberia taken over from the Japanese is much better off than most of the rest of Russia. A recent summing up of the financial situation by a representative called attention to the fact that the minimum for living purposes in the Vladivostok area is 15 rubles a month, whereas in Soviet Russia and Chita, the minimum is 5 rubles. During November and December, the Vladivostok branch of the state treasury took in 2,000,000 rubles.

Help for the other parts of Russia  
I have the honor to state that, respecting the provisions contained in Article I of the Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dainy shall expire in the eighty-sixth year of the Republic, or 1937. The date for restoring the South Manchuria Railway to China shall fall due in the ninety-first year of the Republic, or 1922. Article XII in the original South Manchurian Railway agreement providing that it

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is taken from the income of the capitalist administered Pri-Amur province, in which Vladivostok is situated. There has been some surprise that most of the income from the taxes collected at Vladivostok is being sent to Moscow. For the use of the local people, 10 per cent of the forest taxes, the chief source of revenue, 50 per cent of the fisheries tax, the second important source of income, 35 per cent of the property tax, an equal proportion of the income tax and 75 per cent of the excise tax, is retained. The balance is sent away, and the people are told that they must make further retrenchments.



Mme. Maria Verone  
President of Suffrage Division of National Council of French Women, and an Eminent Lawyer

## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
Special from Monitor Bureau

COUNTY lodges, meeting in London, Feb. 13, have received a notable addition in the consecration of the London Staffordshire Lodge, No. 4874, by the Earl of Dartmouth, Provincial Grand Master of Staffordshire. The idea of founding the lodge originated with the Staffordshire Society in London, one of the largest county associations in the metropolis, which boasts some 4000 members. The idea was started in 1913, but the war intervening, the plans have just been brought to fruition.

It has been suggested that in connection with the British Empire Exhibition to be held in London in 1924, the Grand Lodge of Scotland should approach the sister constitutions of England and Ireland with regard to holding an international Masonic conference during that time.

David Reid, Grand Secretary of Scotland, has compiled a tabular statement of the number of Initiates (initiates and joining members) recorded in the books of that Grand Lodge in each year between 1800 and 1922. The grand total is 559,019. The average annual registration in the 123 years was 4544. The number of initiates was first expressed in five figures in 1902, when it was 11,405. In 1913 the number was 25,354, and in 1919 the highest record of 45,300 was reached. Since then there has been a steady decline to 32,118 in 1920; 24,018 in 1921; and 14,417 in 1922.

The Grand Secretary, P. Colville Smith, who was accompanied by three other Grand Lodge officers, has just returned from an official visit to Gibraltar, whither he went for the purpose of installing Maj. C. W. J. Orr as District Grand Master. Great success attended the visit and this, following upon a like success which attended the recent visit of Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the board of general purposes, to "The Rock." In the suggestion that more should be done in this direction, so as effectively to bring the Grand Lodge through its leading executive officers into direct touch with brethren overseas. It is too often forgotten that the jurisdiction of the United Grand Lodge of England is world-wide in its scope; and it, by any means, a closer personal kinship could be established between the working brethren of the craft at home and abroad. It would result in great good to Freemasonry in general and English and allied Freemasonry in particular.

The Epworth Lodge, which is known as the Methodist Lodge, since all its

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## Extension of Franchise to Women Becomes More Popular in France

It Is Expected That Bill for Equal Suffrage Will Be Ratified by Senate Within a Few Months

PARIS, Feb. 7 (Special Correspondence).—There has probably been no greater activity at any time in the history of the French feminist movement than that being displayed at the present moment by the suffrage leaders, organizations, and political men who

are interested in the extension of the ballot to women.

Among the many meetings that are being held in Paris, the one lately held at the Salle Wagram in the Avenue de Wagram was a notable one. It was held under the presidency of Mme. de Sainte Croix, president of the National Council of French Women, and speeches were delivered among others by the president of the group on women's rights in the Chamber, Mme. Maria Verone, an eminent lawyer, and president of the suffrage division of the National Council, also delivered a notable address.

The interesting announcement was made that the new bill for the extension of equal rights to women would be presented to the Chamber within a few days by the commission that has been working on it, and that the report would be an "exceedingly favorable one. There is no doubt whatever that this bill will be passed by an overwhelming majority in the Chamber, while the Senate will unquestionably ratify it within a minimum period of four or five months. Thus the French woman will be the first among her Latin sisters to be enfranchised.

An interesting point in the meeting which was mentioned just above was the allusion by one of the senators and one of the deputies to the question of prohibition in France. They both voiced their desire to do all they could in their power as legislators to suppress the traffic in alcohol, which they claim is ruining the country in many ways both economically and morally.

And it is to the credit of the women that a movement has been started to create centers of social welfare all over the country where a man, his wife and family can go and sit down and enjoy themselves of an afternoon or evening instead of resorting to the café. Not only are they creating these centers of social welfare, but they are going around the country and lecturing on the benefits of them.

Each day sees the list of prominent men in and out of the Government, growing, who are coming out in favor of woman suffrage in France. Robert de Fiers, the eminent academician, is the latest recruit in the ranks of this group. He is not content, either, just to passively assert his influential opinion. He has taken the cause of the women right to heart and is delivering interesting lectures supporting the justice and right of their claim to full citizenship.

Paris is not the only place where these activities are going on. All through the provinces the well-organized forces of woman suffrage are going about full speed with their campaign. Marseilles, Bordeaux, Lyons, Toulouse, Nantes, and all the large cities have their leaders and organizations.

## IRELAND WANTS SOCIAL REFORM

Council of Churches Demands Enforcement of Prohibition

DUBLIN, Feb. 6 (Special Correspondence).—The Church of Ireland, the Irish Presbyterian Church, the Methodist Church, the United Free Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church of Ireland, the Moravian Church, the Congregational Union, the Society of Friends, and the Salvation Army were represented at the inauguration in Belfast by delegates from all Ireland of an Irish Council of Christian Churches and Communions to consider matters affecting the moral and social welfare of the people, and to act, if so called upon, as an advisory body to Parliament.

Temperance reform was one of the subjects discussed, and the following resolution unanimously passed testifies to the feeling of the meeting:

That this United Council of Christian Churches appeal to the Government of the Irish Free State, and to that of Northern Ireland to take drastic measures for the enforcement of the existing laws.

During the past year 24 new lodges have been constituted in New Zealand and the aggregate membership at the closing of the books stood at 19,721. Viscount Jellicoe, the newly-installed Grand Master, says he has been much impressed by the care taken in admitting members to the fraternity. Thirty-nine annuities have been granted during the year, making 96 in all.

Twenty-four pupils of the Royal Masonic Institution for girls entered the recent senior Cambridge local examination, of whom 23 passed, seven with honors, while there were also 18 distinctions. Twenty-two entered the junior examination, of whom 21 passed, 12 gaining honors, while there were 23 distinctions in separate subjects. The total number of girls entered in England was 2307, of whom only 1323 passed, so that the success achieved by the Masonic girls must be considered extremely satisfactory. During the past 34 years 1263 candidates from the school who entered have passed the Cambridge local examinations, with 362 honors and 403 distinctions.

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ing laws dealing with the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in Ireland; and, as soon as practicable, to introduce legislation in their respective parliaments to carry out reforms which have been put forward with substantial agreement by the leading temperance organizations in Ireland, namely: Complete Sunday closing, including the five exempted cities; prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays on any licensed premises, except to residents; automatic endorsement of conviction on licenses; the right of appeal from dismissals to be given to the prosecutor (generally the police); making permanent, with certain amendments, the law of 1903 forbidding the issue of new licenses; and the withdrawal of licenses from at least one-half of the public houses in the country, as suggested by the Liquor Trade Finance Committee (Ireland), 1917; and also the abolition of all spirit-grocers' licenses.

A discussion on international peace followed, and it was resolved that the Council should recommend that branches of the League of Nations be formed in the principal towns in Ireland. Officers and an executive committee were appointed at this meeting to carry on the work during the year.

## AFGHAN AMIR RULES NATION WITH VISION

Progress Is Steady in All Lines of Education, Transportation and Administration

BOMBAY, Jan. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The administration of Afghanistan, under the active guidance of the new Amir, Amanullah Khan, continues steadily to reform and modernize the machinery of the Government, and the social life of the community. In the initiation of his administrative scheme the Amir has displayed a large breadth of vision and, if the progress is found to be halting the cause is to be sought in limited financial capacity and hidebound conservatism.

Education has been remodelled by Sirdar Suleiman Khan, the number of schools has greatly increased and students have been sent to foreign countries at the cost of the State. Quite a number of French professors have been brought out for the higher education of young men. Technical training is also receiving due attention. Internal communications again are being rapidly improved.

Motor cars are no longer objects of curiosity in many parts of Afghanistan and the construction of a light railway connecting Kabul with the seat of the university will soon be taken in hand. A comprehensive telephone system is being established, and some provincial centers of Government have already been linked up with the capital.

Reforms of a sweeping nature have also been initiated in the administration of the army, and efforts appear to have been made to improve its efficiency by improving the constitution and conditions of the rank and file. All able-bodied men are now liable for service.

Amir Amanullah, responding to the call of the times, has cast aside much of the traditional policy of his forefathers, and has taken up the call of militant nationalism. By his persistent efforts to retrench expenditure, he has given evidence of great courage and true statesmanship.

MRS. RINEHART FIGHTS INTRIGUE  
Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3.—An appeal to woman citizens to take immediate steps to stop the spread of insidious propaganda in their clubs and other organizations was made by Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart, the novelist, in an address to the Colony Club here. Mrs. Rinehart declared that the saying that women should be pacifists between wars is not applicable to the present situation, which she characterized as a war between radical forces and those standing for the Constitution.

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## DANISH IMMIGRANTS JUDGE CONDITIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 4 (Special Correspondence).—The Danes are in general about organizing emigration on a considerable scale. At the instance of the Emigrant Union three of their representatives have just set out for South America, in order to investigate conditions in Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Colombia, and on behalf of their union made the necessary arrangements with the Government.

The whole of this union, some 700 persons, is determined to emigrate. Colombia was first fixed upon, and a large and fertile area in Nicaragua, some 1000 feet above the level of the sea, near the towns of Jinotega and Matagalpa, is also looked upon as favorable for this purpose. The American consul in Managua has spent several years in Copenhagen and has promised assistance. The Nicaraguan Government wants to see Danish dairy farming introduced into the country, with model farms, etc.

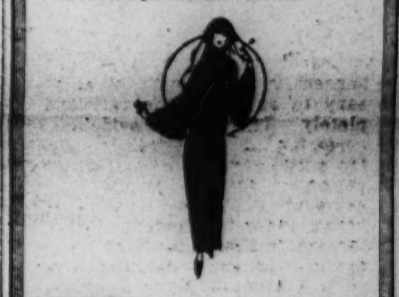
Most of the emigrants are farmers; there are also artisans of almost every branch, and some teachers. Each family is to have its own farm and they will bring with them a full equipment of tools and utensils.



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## ATTACKS CONTINUE ON IRISH RAILWAYS

Republicans Concentrate Efforts on Property Destruction—Impasse Reached

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, Feb. 6.—The situation with regard to the maintenance of public services in Ireland, especially the railways, has not improved during the last few weeks. The republicans have concentrated their efforts on the destruction of railway property, and the lines running into the disturbed areas, particularly the Midland, Great Western, and the Great Southern & Western, have suffered extensive injury. In the case of the latter company the claims for damage reach a figure well over £1,000,000.

In these circumstances, the company represented to the Government that they could not continue to carry on their services at a loss. They had already cut down expenses to the lowest possible figure; their shops at Inchicore were closed down, and train services were reduced to the lowest possible minimum. But on the other hand, traffic throughout Ireland has greatly decreased in face of the danger and inconvenience to which passengers and goods are exposed in transit. Even in normal times the Irish railways have worked on a narrow margin; in no part of the South is there any real intensity of traffic. Wages on the whole are higher than those ruling in Great Britain, and the number of men employed is, considering the number of trains run, relatively very high.

**No Withdrawal in Prospect**  
It is, of course, impossible for the Government to contemplate a withdrawal of railway facilities. Apart altogether from the commercial disasters which such a development would bring in its train, it would render the task of dealing with the republican campaign even more difficult than it is at present. There is comparatively little mechanical road transport in Ireland, and it would be impossible to organize an alternative road service, even for the transport of essential foodstuffs, as has been done elsewhere during railway strikes. It may be taken as an axiom that, under any circumstances, it is essential to the very existence of Ireland that at least a skeleton railway service should be maintained.

The first attempt of the Government to relieve the plight of the railways was an offer to furnish a subsidy which should cover the loss on working expenses, but not the payment of interest on capital. This offer the railways felt bound to refuse in the interests of their shareholders.

**Economies Undertaken**  
The position at the moment is practically this: The Government has not increased its offer, being unwilling to burden its budget with the sum necessary to subsidize the railways completely. There is no evidence of the cessation of republican outrages, and the subsidy might well continue for a period of years. Further, the non-payment of taxes in the disturbed areas, under the menace of republican threats, makes the Irish revenue a diminishing and incalculable factor.

The railways show no signs of a willingness to accept a subsidy on terms which would bind them to continue their services indefinitely, practically as the agents of the Government, while the shareholders derive no benefit from the employment of their capital. An impasse seems therefore to have been reached. The alternative of nationalization of the railways is not to be thought of at a time like the present, as it would be impossible for the Government to raise the money necessary for such a step. Meanwhile, the economies necessarily undertaken by the companies in order to keep a restricted service in operation involve the discharge of many workers, and the situation is complicated by symptoms of labor unrest. Again, apart altogether from financial considerations, it is technically impossible to operate large stretches of railway in certain parts of the country as republican demolitions proceed with greater rapidity than repairs can be effected.

## CANADIAN NATIVES CLAIM LAND TITLES

VANCOUVER, Feb. 22 (Special Correspondence).—The task of drawing up the terms under which the Indians of British Columbia will surrender aboriginal titles to lands in this province will be undertaken by a committee consisting of five leading Indians named at a conference of Indians which has just concluded deliberations here. For many years aboriginal titles to considerable areas of land have been a bone of contention between the Dominion and provincial governments and the Indians.

While the provincial Government has never admitted that the Indians have claim to aboriginal titles, the Dominion Government has practically done so by asking the Indians to name the terms under which they would relinquish all claim to land. It is hoped in this way to have the matter settled without recourse to legal action.

## ARBITRATION SOCIETY MEET AT ASTOR HOUSE

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, March 1.—More than 200 prominent New Yorkers were guests last evening of Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Astor at their home, No. 840 Fifth Avenue, at a discussion of arbitration in which questions of fact are involved in order that the work of courts may be speeded up. Mrs. Astor presided.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Arbitration Society of America. A short history of the movement was given by Moses H. Grossman, founder of the society. Others who endorsed the idea of arbitration were United States Judge Edwin L. Garvin, William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce; Justice Edward R. Finch and Charles Cheney.



Westminster Hall, London, Showing the Work of Restoration in Process

## The Hammer-Beam Oak Roof of Westminster Hall Restored

London, England  
Special Correspondence

IN 1913 an examination of the roof of Westminster Hall, made under the direction of Sir Frank Baines of His Majesty's Office of Works, showed that the interior of the roof, which has been in position for more than 500 years, bore such grave signs of decay in the great supporting beams that the collapse of the roof seemed imminent. The result of the examination was placed before Parliament, and the proposals for repair and strengthening were at once undertaken, and were continued slowly throughout the war until now they are on the verge of completion. By the end of March visitors to the Great Hall will once again be able to see what is probably the most magnificent open timber roof in the world.

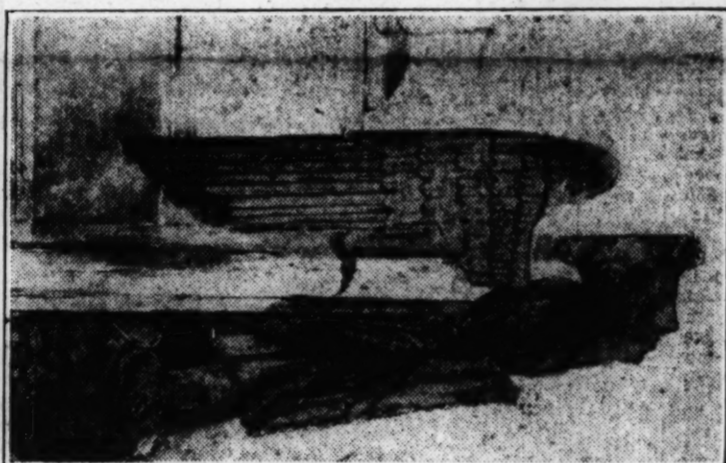
The design is that known as hammer-beam construction, although, owing to its immense scale, the features of this hammer-beam roof are different from those of any other known example. The length of the roof is 240 feet and the average span 68 feet. The length is divided into 12 bays, in which there is approximately 50,000 cubic feet of the finest English peduncular oak. This species of oak is generally recognized as the best for carrying loads, while the sessile oak is more used for wainscoting and decorative work.

**Beams of Great Size**  
The size of the hammer beams must be seen at close quarters to be realized, and, as Sir Frank Baines told The Christian Science Monitor representative, it is very doubtful whether, if the largest beams had to be replaced, trees could now be found big enough from which to cut them. For example, the hammer beams are cut from timbers 22½ in. by 21 in. by 18 ft.; the hammer posts from timbers 28½ in. by 25 in. by 21 ft. The collar beams are made from two members each 19 in. by 12 in. by 40 ft. It is not possible in a short article to explain thoroughly hammer-beam construction, but generally speaking it may be taken that the stability of a hammer-beam roof is provided by the great thrust upon the wall ends of the hammer beams made by the principal rafters of the truss. In the case of Westminster Hall the wall ends of the beams had all been practically eaten away by boring beetle. The difficulty of recognizing the depredations of this insect arises from the fact that all his boring is done inside, while a small exit hole, through which any number eventually find their way into the outside world as flying beetles, is all that remains to tell of its existence. When it is stated that a full-grown man could insert his body to the hips in the cavities made by these insects, some idea of their ravages may be gained. Some of the main collar beams had been hollowed out to within about one inch of the outer surface, while the ends of other timbers had entirely fallen away owing to the hollowing of the wood which led to the crushing of the remaining shell from the weight of the roof.

**Work of Restoration**  
In carrying out the work of restoration, all the wood which had been attacked was removed and replaced with new oak.

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sound wood, and both new and old was chemically treated to preserve it from the wood-boring insects. Then a triangulated steel frame has been provided and bolted to the original truss timbers in such a way as to relieve the stress and to assist in carrying the load of the roof. This has been so



The Winged Figure at the Ends of Hammer Beams

cleverly carried out that from the floor of the hall it is quite impossible to tell that the roof has been interfered with in any way. The Christian Science Monitor representative was taken up to the top of the traveling steel stage into the arch of the roof, where it was possible to see how skillfully and thoroughly the work had been done.

Westminster Hall was built by William Rufus in the year 1097-1099, while the present roof was erected just 300 years later by Richard II. The design and execution being the work of the King's master carpenter, Hugh Herland. Records in the Record Office show that on July 5, 1393, John Godestone, clerk of the works, was appointed "to take by land and sea all the King's timber in the woods of Petlewood, Sussex, to the Port of London for the King's works within the Palace of Westminster," while the accounts show that wood was obtained from various other sources. It has been thought that the wood was chestnut, owing to the warm sienna color which is unusual with oak, but microphotographs which Sir Frank Baines had made of both this oak and chestnut gave definite proof that the roof wood was of oak. To John Godestone power was given to commandeer all labor, or in the language of the day,

to arrest and imprison all "contrabandants."

At the upper end of the hall stood the great marble table at which the kings of England held their coronation feasts. Ordinarily it was used as a law court, wooden structures being erected to divide off the hall. Along the side walls were shops, all these, together with the appliances of the law, having to be removed for a royal coronation or feast. It was in this hall that Charles I stood his trial, and a plate in the floor shows where he stood.

## LATIN-AMERICANS TO DISCUSS LIQUOR

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 3.—To speed the American delegates on their way to the long anticipated fifth Pan-American conference, which will open at Santiago, Chile, on March 25, the Pan-American Society is giving a luncheon at the Bankers' Club here next Monday, at which the American delegation will be the guests of honor.

While the alcohol problem is only a small part of the agenda of the conference, it is expected to assume a place wholly disproportionate to its seeming small importance, as liquor restriction is bound to play an important part in the advancement of Latin America.

## Forbes & Wallace

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.  
New Curtains and Draperies  
To Welcome Spring Into the Home

When Spring housecleaning is started, many window draperies reveal the fact that they have served well, but should now be retired. Whether you discover that you need simple hangings for kitchen windows—or sunfast for sunparlor—you will find a host of inspirations in our drapery shop. And the new patterns and colorings just speak "Spring."

## GENERAL HERTZOG HITS POLICY OF SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT

General Smuts Replies That the Attitude Adopted Is the Only One Consonant With Dignity of Government

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence).—General Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union, gave precedence to the debate on General Hertzog's motion of "No confidence in the present Government."

General Hertzog, in his attack, pointed out that it was the Government's first duty to attend to the people's wants and to maintain the country's honor. Neither the one nor the other was being respected by the Government. The Government had every time acted as if there were no Parliament, and as if Parliament had no authority, and a government which sets an example like that forces everyone else to disregard the law and disobey authority.

**Attitude Toward Rhodesia**  
As regards Rhodesia, could stronger proof be found of the absolute contempt which the Government had for Parliament than the attitude of the Prime Minister in respect of Rhodesia? Here Parliament was in session while the Prime Minister was busy getting the Rhodesian members in. The Government never troubled to come to the House and get any authority; the Government never troubled to give the House any information as to what its intentions were. And then the Prime Minister goes and tries to barter his birthright for 10 votes!

General Smuts, in his reply, congratulated the Opposition on their new boldness. He said: "One cannot judge of the development and the history of a country by small incidents; one can only judge by broad effects. Two impartial bodies were appointed to inquire into the industrial outlook and into the disturbance and disorders that took place. They have found in every case in favor of the attitude of the Government all through this business."

**Activity of Bolshevism**  
"I think it is one of the most valuable parts of the work of the industrial commission that it has shown the connection of Bolshevism with the movement on the Rand. Young natives are now being sent from this country to study Bolshevist propaganda in the University of Moscow. These young natives will come back and will preach that gospel of Bolshevism in this country, and their textbook will be the speeches of the hon. members of the Opposition. The position of European civilization in this country is a very difficult one. It is in greater peril today than it has been for 1000 years. Men are mad; statesmen in Europe seem to have lost all sense of proportion and are prepared to sacrifice even the future of the world to their ideas of security and reparation. That is the position in the whole world; and what is our position here? A handful of whites torn by internal division."

"With regard to Rhodesia. We were asked by the British Government in regard to the question of Rhodesia to meet the deputation from Rhodesia. I did not come to Parliament. My impression was to the very end that Rhodesia would not come into the Union. I ask hon. members in what position this Parliament would have been if we had spent a month or two wrangling over terms and Rhodesia had ultimately said, 'I don't want your terms.' The final judgment would have lain with the people and Parliament of this country. It is proved now that the course I adopted was the only course consonant with the dignity of this House."

"I want the people of this country to watch political developments and to realize what is happening here in South Africa. This Government is

the natural course of things will disappear sooner than people think. I want the people of South Africa to realize what the alternative will be. I will not stick to office a day longer than the people want me; it will be a blessing for me to be out of office after 16 or 17 years of undiluted toil. It is for the people to make up their minds whether in view of developments they wish to oust this Government in order to put in a government consisting of Opposition members."

## RUSSIAN VISE NOW IS HIGHEST PRICED FOREIGN PASSPORT

HARBIN, Feb. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Soviet Russia now has the highest priced visé for foreign passports. The United States started the style in \$10 visés, and practically all the other countries in Europe quickly followed. In the days of the Far Eastern Republic it cost a foreigner who wanted to go to Chita the equivalent of \$10 to get his passport viséd, with a time limit of one month. If more than a month elapsed between visits to that country, a new payment had to be made.

When Soviet Russia took charge, the price of visés was at once tilted to the equivalent of \$11, with no extension in the time limit. Asked for the reason of the added price, the explanation was that it was a levy of 10 per cent for the Russian Red Cross, and that it extended to all taxes. Speaking of taxes, there has not apparently been worked out an exact schedule. Foreign corporations interested in concessions in Siberia are asking what they will have to pay in taxes, and how long they can be guaranteed that they will not be subjected to increased payments in that connection.

A business man of Vladivostok, visiting Harbin, makes the statement that the export tax has been taken off timber, that port dues are reasonable, and that every possible encouragement is being given to exports. Aspen, the wood that is most in demand by the match manufacturers, is plentiful in the Pri-Amur Province, and with the removal of the export tax, it is anticipated that there will be a brisk movement in logs. Durban, South Africa, has made an inquiry for aspen logs, and will take large quantities if the freight can be arranged.

**SYRIAN POSTAL CHANGES**  
BEIRUT, Syria, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence).—The maximum value declared on any one package from France to Syria or the Lebanon has been raised to \$25,500, or 10,000 francs. The maximum value which may be declared on any package between Morocco, Tunisia, or other French colonies, on the one hand, and the Lebanon, on the other, remains fixed at \$25,100, or 10,000 francs. A system of post-office orders was inaugurated on Jan. 1 between Tunis and Syria and the Lebanon. The maximum amount which can be sent at one time is \$25,50, or 10,000 francs.

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## Randal's Flower Shop

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Do you know that we can telegraph orders for flowers and plants for you all over the world?

## Mandel Brothers, Chicago

announce to begin Monday, March 5, at 8:30 a. m., and to continue for six days, the

## Sales of Progress

—carefully planned, thoroughly prepared merchandising movement—an

Entire week of planned sales in all main selling sections

—that will provide values far above the ordinary in seasonable apparel, fabrics and accessories, and furnishings for the house.

Watch the Chicago newspapers for details

CRIMSON SEXTET  
OUT TO WIN TITLEVictory Over Yale Means Tri-  
angular Hockey Championship  
Will Remain in CambridgeLINEUP FOR TONIGHT'S GAME  
HARVARD YALE  
Walker, Iw. . . . . O. Reid  
Beale, C. . . . . W. O'Brien  
Larocque, R. . . . . W. Bulkeley  
Owen, J. . . . . J. O'Brien  
Crosby, J. . . . . J. O'Brien  
Bigelow, E. . . . . J. O'Brien

Followers of the Harvard varsity hockey team expect Capt. George Owen Jr. '23 and his men to win the championship of the "Big Three" tonight when they meet the Yale varsity at the Boston Arena in the second game of their best two-out-of-three series. Princeton has been disposed of and Yale defeated once, so that Harvard has two chances to retain its title of 1922.

Harvard is looked upon as the stronger, having defeated Princeton two out of three games and also holding a victory over Yale; but the Tigers, too, were supposedly stronger than the Blue in the last contest, yet at the close of 65 minutes of strenuous playing, the New Haven sextet emerged with a 1 to 0 victory. The Crimson's first victory over the Blue was a 3 to 2 affair that stretched into 10 minutes over the regulation time. The Blue backs the experience of the Cambridge team and, as it is playing in Boston for the first time this season, unfamiliarity with the local rink may hinder slightly.

The Crimson, under coaching of W. H. Claffin Jr., has marched through a successful season although not with the best of records. The University of Toronto, following its tie game with the Boston Athletic Association, showed unexpected resistance and scoring power in winning over the Crimson, 7 to 5, in overtime that looked like either side's game until the final bell. Another defeat later by the strong Unicorn team which won by only one point, further exhibited the Crimson strength. The only collegiate contest outside of the "Big Three," in which the Crimson met defeat, was against Dartmouth College who also defeated Yale, but was pressed hardest by the Crimson.

Yale games this season on record do not look as formidable as those of Harvard or Princeton and the Blue team has not had the experience gained by playing many of the top teams. Coach Clarence Wainmaker has brought the Blue along in good time over the preliminary work and now has a well-developed sextet that has furnished surprising opposition. Although the New Haven team has won only one contest in the series, the game has been extended into overtime and the score, win or lose, has been by the small margin of one point. A rest has been enjoyed by the Blue and a determined team of six men will skate out on the ice tonight that expects to win and should the Crimson fail to be ever alert throughout the contest, the flag is apt to raise over its net at any time.

The Yale sextet has among its first string some men of considerable experience. Capt. J. O. Bulkeley '23, playing right wing, is the veteran. On the other wing, William Chisholm '24, varsity second-string man last year, teams well with Fergus Reid Jr. '24 in center who is one of the Blue's best scorers. Reid is a veteran of last year's varsity team and he scored two points in each game against the Crimson and the last season, again figuring prominently by scoring the winning and only point in the second game with Princeton this year, and with Bulkeley and C. M. O'Brien '24, left defense, will be kept under close surveillance by the Crimson forwards.

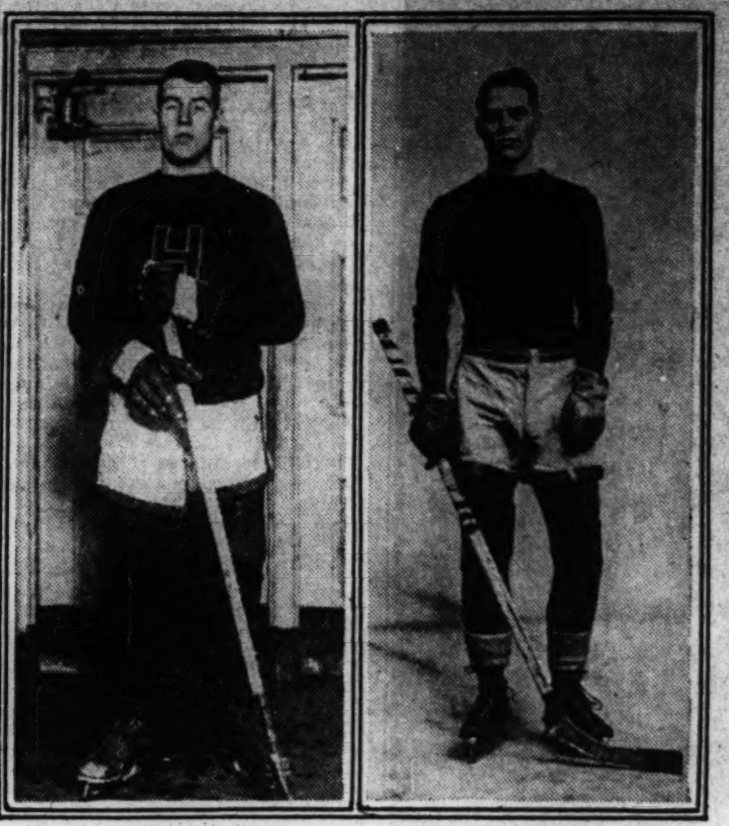
It is expected that the season will be personally watched by Captain Owen, who, in turn will be watched even closer by the Yale defense men. Rivals on the football field, they again carry the college colors against each other on the ice. Last year O'Brien played little, being forced to abandon the game early in the season, but this year, however, matters are different and from the first of the season he has been playing a fine defense game and it would be his delight to break through the Owen and W. E. Crosby Jr. '24 defense to cage the puck, having met that pair in action in school days. Yale is not amply supplied with substitutes, but with W. F. Vaughan '23, for defense work and Vincent Farnsworth Jr. '24, H. F. Turnbull '25, and H. C. Scott '25, a football man, to take a turn in the forward line, the game is expected to travel at the various positions.

The Crimson will carry the battle to Yale with its customary lineup that has figured in the recent victories. With C. H. Walker '24, left wing and Joseph Larocque Jr. '23, right wing, the forward line has two of last year's varsity men, both veterans who have faced the Blue sextet before, but with E. M. Beale '25, new to the team this year, the line is strengthened and its speed increased. The Crimson outer-defense, consisting of Crosby and Owen, spoken of whenever the Cambridge team is mentioned, are veterans from early school days and have teamed together in defense work since that time. It is a question as to the goal tender to be used and probably won't be decided definitely before the start of the game. It was J. G. Flint '23 who turned away the Blue shots in the first contest and it is likely that he may take the stand again tonight.

The substitutions have dwindled to three men of which P. S. Hill '24, and W. M. Austin '25, will aid in the forward line, and it is probable that J. W. Hammond will be given an opportunity in defense work, although it is doubtful if changes will be made unless necessary. It has been mentioned that G. C. Guild '23 may yet don his skates for this game.

PENNSYLVANIA WINS  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—The University of Pennsylvania won two out of the three clashes in the dual fencing meet with Columbia followers in Weighman Hall yesterday. Pennsylvania won the foil and sabre meets, but dropped the épée duel to the New Yorkers.

## Captains Who Face Each Other Tonight



Capt. George Owen Jr. '23 Capt. J. O. Bulkeley '23

INTERSTATE RACE STRIKES  
SHARP CRISIS ON MONDAYT. S. Denton and J. M. Layton, Leaders, to Clash at  
Kansas City in Three GamesNATIONAL INTERSTATE THREE-  
CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE

Player	Won	Lost	HR	PC
T. S. Denton, Kansas City	33	12	14	732
J. M. Layton, St. Louis	30	11	11	723
Otto Reisel, Philadelphia	28	12	12	700
L. Cannefax, New York	28	14	10	682
Clarence Jackson, Detroit	27	13	9	618
P. E. Maupome, Chicago	18	18	11	569
H. Wakefield, Milwaukee	17	19	12	472
C. A. McCord, Pittsburgh	16	20	12	444
H. H. Heal, Toledo	16	20	11	444
George Moore, New York	15	20	8	435
E. W. Lookabaugh, Pitts.	15	20	8	425
John Lohman, Cleveland	11	23	14	323
Frank Lowmyer, Buffalo	10	22	8	238
Byron Gillette, Buffalo	10	22	8	238

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—With only seven contests remaining for the two leaders, the championship race of the National Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League strikes a sharp crisis Monday when these leaders, T. S. Denton of Kansas City and J. M. Layton of St. Louis, clash at Kansas City in three games.

Tension increased this week when Otto Reisel of Philadelphia was ousted out of first place and Denton and Layton, who started the lap tied for second, battled over first. After taking four games on tour, Denton appeared at St. Louis and protested the cloth on Layton's table, which he declared to be not according to championship specifications.

Layton refused to play the afternoon game. He returned for the night game and lost to Layton 50 to 33. Layton then filed a claim for both games but a ruling was denied him, stating the game should be played at the next meeting.

As a result, Denton occupies first by an extremely narrow margin. He has 33 victories and 12 defeats for an average of .733, while the title defender has an average of .732 on 30 victories and 11 defeats.

After clashing with Denton, Layton goes to Milwaukee on Wednesday to struggle with Harry Wakefield, and appears at Chicago on Thursday for an affair with P. E. Maupome.

One other player takes to the road—Frank Lopez of Cleveland. He makes a circuit of four weak rivals, with the exception of Clarence Jackson of Detroit, who has recently been thriving on such invasions. Lopez tackles E. W. Lookabaugh on Monday at Pittsburgh, Byron Gillette at Buffalo on Tuesday, Jackson at Detroit on Wednesday and H. H. Heal of Toledo on Thursday.

R. L. Cannefax of New York, a former champion, showed that he is ready for the sprint to the finish by taking six of eight games played on tour last week. It was his double defeat of Reisel that turned the Philadelphia from first to third in standing. This came as a surprise in view of the fact that Reisel had won 15 of his 16 recent clashes both on the road and at home.

Reisel clings to third by a narrow margin with 28 wins, 12 losses and an average of .700, while Cannefax has 30 wins, 14 losses and an average of .682.

DARTMOUTH, N. H., March 3 (Special).—Three teams are today tied for third place in the Intercollegiate Basketball League championship standing and the battle for that position promises to be one of the features of the season. This result was brought about last night when the Dartmouth five, won its third victory of the season over the Princeton five, champions of 1922, in the fastest game played on the Dartmouth court this season by a score of 25 to 21. This result placed Dartmouth, Princeton and Columbia in the triple tie with 2 victories and 4 defeats to the credit of each.

Dartmouth was playing without Capt. T. H. Cullen Jr. '23, who was leading the individual scorers of the league, and the Green played fine basketball. F. X. Heep '23 was acting captain for the winners and, with D. R. Moore, the football player, played a splendid defensive game. Dartmouth used eight players and six of them figured in the scoring.

A. F. Loeb '24 of Princeton was easily the high individual scorer of the game with 16 points made from two goals from the floor and 12 from foul tries. The summary:  
DARTMOUTH PRINCETON  
Moore, Iw. . . . . 16  
Goldstein, Millar, . . . . 10  
Friedman, Watkins, . . . . 8  
Sailor, Goas, . . . . 7  
Heep, Goas, . . . . 6  
Score—Dartmouth College 25, Princeton University 21. Goals from floor—Goldstein, Friedman 2, Heep 2, Millar, for Dartmouth; Loeb 2, Gaines, Jefferies, Kinsler for Princeton. Goals from foul—Moore 6, Goas 3, for Dartmouth; Loeb 12, for Princeton. Referee—Mr. Brennan. Umpire—J. Thorpe. Time—20 min. periods.ST. LOUIS TEAMS PLAY  
ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—Both St. Louis major league baseball teams played their first practice games of the season at their training camps in the south yesterday. Rogers Hornsby, home run king of the major leagues, starred at the National's camp at Bradenton, Fla., his team defeating one captained by Ray Eddies. Cardinal utility player, 7 to 5. Edward Dyer, recruit pitcher, shared honors with Hornsby by remarkable all-around play. In the American's camp at Mobile, Ala., a team headed by H. S. Priddy, star left-handed pitcher, won, 9 to 4.Links at Troon to Be  
Made More DifficultThose in Quest of British Open  
Will Find Play Hard

TROON, Scotland, March 3 (By The Associated Press).—The golf course at Troon, where the British open championships are to be played in June, is a pretty hard route to travel; but it will be more difficult than ever when the top-notchers tee off in quest of the title. Between 50 and 60 new bunkers are to be cut before the championships.

James Braid, veteran British professional, recently visited Troon and arranged to have the course made harder. Most of the extra traps he designed are to be set near the greens. A dozen of these snares will lie in wait for the approach shots to the home hole, as if to prepare for some thrilling last-minute finish.

One hole on the course has an unpleasant reputation. It is the eighth and is known as the "postage stamp green," being very narrow and longer than it is wide. From tee to cup is only 130 yards, but it is an exceedingly hard task to make it in three. To the left of the green is a hill, and to play safe players try to pitch the ball to the side, hoping it will roll back on the green. However, this trick cannot be used in the championships as Braid has ordered a new bunker for the slope.

The course is not such a long one, but there are two greens which even the most prodigious hitters with driver and brassie will not be able to reach in two. Each hole is about 550 yards. The paths to these greens are annoyingly strewn with hazardous pitfalls.

COBB STARTS TEAM WORKING  
DETROIT, March 3.—The 1923 training season of the Detroit American League baseball club was officially opened today at Augusta, Ga., when Manager T. R. Cobb distributed uniforms to the 13 already there and told them to go to work, but "to take it easy." Two players, the Tiger uniforms, were at the ball park yesterday afternoon. They were W. H. Collins and Ray Francis, pitchers, obtained during the winter.YALE GYMNASIUMS WIN  
Yale's varsity gymnastic team defeated the Harvard varsity in their dual meet at the Hemenway Gymnasium, Cambridge, last night, 27 to 18. Yale won the sidchore, horizontal bar, and flying rings, while Harvard took the parallel bars and tumbling. The Harvard varsity rifle team won its telegraphic life shoot from Cornell, 48 to 47. Kimball Gray '25, Harvard, had a possible."Big Ten" Basketball  
Said to Be InferiorEastern Colleges Exhibit Better  
Brand of Play

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3 (By The Associated Press).—Basketball as played in the Intercollegiate Conference is said to be inferior to the brand exhibited by eastern colleges, according to F. W. Luehring, coach at Minnesota University. Luehring, who attended the annual banquet for "Big Ten" athletic officials here last night, said intercollegiate basketball was rough as played by the majority of teams.

Luehring advocated a plan by which athletes who participated in various meets would perform under the colors of colleges instead of athletic clubs. "Big Ten," declared athletics are not a "necessary evil," as he said some college professors refer to them, but a vital part of our national life. He denounced the professors who have expressed the opinion that athletics are achieving too much success and glory.

THREE GAMES IN  
POLO TOURNAYUnited States Indoor Champion-  
ships Start in New YorkSpecial from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 3.—Three matches are scheduled for tonight in the United States indoor polo-championship tournaments with the New York Riding Club vs. Squadron A "X" team in Class B and the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club vs. Durland Polo Club in Class C.

Three matches were played yesterday. In the Class A event, the Riding Club of New York, with E. A. Graniss, captain of the United States international team, as back, just managed to defeat the Squadron A team by half a goal, the score being 6 to 5. Graniss confined his efforts chiefly to defensive work, scoring only one goal at the opening of the contest. W. 2. Harriman was the leading scorer for the winners, while Kenneth Phillips made most of the scores for the losers. The only foul of the game was made by R. K. Cooke of the Squadron, in the third period, and this finally determined the contest.

One other player takes to the road—Frank Lopez of Cleveland. He makes a circuit of four weak rivals, with the exception of Clarence Jackson of Detroit, who has recently been thriving on such invasions. Lopez tackles E. W. Lookabaugh on Monday at Pittsburgh, Byron Gillette at Buffalo on Tuesday, Jackson at Detroit on Wednesday and H. H. Heal of Toledo on Thursday.

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AUSTRALIA AND  
JAPAN TO ENTERLawn Tennis Followers Welcome  
Their Entries for Davis Cup

NEW YORK, March 3.—Followers of lawn tennis in this country are today much pleased over the fact that Japan and Australia are to be represented in the Davis Cup competition this summer. Yesterday the formal challenge was received from Japan by the United States Lawn Tennis Association and at the same time cable dispatches carried the announcement that Australia also had decided to challenge for the trophy, but official advice from the antipodes had not yet reached the U. S. L. T. A.

Japan will play in the American zone. No definite word was received concerning the personnel of the team, but it was understood that it will be composed of Ichiji Kumagae, Zeno Shimizu, Seichiro Kasio and Fukuto, who is the present Japanese champion.

Fukuto, in the opinion of his teammates, is the most promising young player developed in Japan in several years. He won the singles title last October from a field which included all of the Nipponese stars with the exception of the champion.

The cable dispatches from Melbourne, Australia, stated that N. E. Brookes, the veteran Australian star, has been entrusted with the selection of a team to represent that country.

MAINLINE DECLINES OFFER  
PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—John McInnis, recently unconditionally released by the Cleveland American League baseball club, has declined the offer to again become a member of the Philadelphia Athletics, reports from the Athletics training quarters at Montgomery, Ala., said today. Manager Connie Mack said that he had received a telegram from McInnis, who was a member of the Athletics' famous infield, intimating that he had come to terms with another club. Reports from the local National League camp at Leesburg, Fla., said that nine more players had joined the advance guard, making 16 who have reached the training quarters.Message to Readers of  
The Christian Science Monitor  
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Here is an automobile repair shop that makes a new car service.  
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Phone Brookline 856, Brookline 7490APPLEBY WINS  
OVER RICE, 300-40Third Straight Victory Assures  
Him of Finals—Renner De-  
feats Two in Class AAMATEUR CLASS A BILLIARDS  
(First Division)  
T. H. Appleby . . . . . 1,000  
J. A. Clinton Jr. . . . . 88  
J. V. Collins . . . . . 88  
R. M. Rosovsky . . . . . 73  
Jacob Klingner . . . . . 71  
F. S. Appleby . . . . . 134  
E. A. Renner . . . . . 48  
J. A. Clinton Jr. . . . . 48  
R. M. Rosovsky . . . . . 45  
Julian Rice . . . . . 36Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, March 3.—F. S. Appleby of the New York Athletic Club made sure of his entrance in the final round of the United States Amateur 18.2 ballkine championship, at the Crescent Athletic Club, yesterday, when he won his third consecutive match, defeating Julian Rice, last year's Class B winner, by the score of 300 to 40 in 16 innings. This gave him the best average of the tourney, so far, 18.12-16.He also broke his previous record for a long run, 105, twice in the game, scoring 106 in his seventh inning and then coming back with another run of 114 in the fifteenth. In the first while a large part of his scoring was by nursing shots he broke the balls several times in the run, and then collected them once more in another part of the table. But his second record was made all in one place, near the foot of the table, where he found them collected at the start. The score by innings:  
F. S. Appleby—12 0 9 4 1 106 3 4 2 0  
20 7 0 114 14—300. Innings—16. Ave.—20.7  
Julian Rice—2 0 2 1 1 0 0 10 5 0 0 7 7 3  
11—40. Innings—16. Ave.—2.16. High Run—10. Referee—W. J. Ryan.E. A. Renner, of Youngstown, Ohio, played two games, meeting and conquering W. W. Gardner, the former champion, of Montclair, N. J., in the first session of the day, by a score of 300 to 132. It was a fairly well-played game, without brilliant features, with Renner collecting a safe lead soon after the start, with a run of 27 on open play and continuing to gain from time to time, until his thirty-second inning, when he finished his game with successive runs of 25 and 45. Gardner was far below the form he has shown in past years, and he contented to win a few points at a time. He had considerable difficulty in handling his cue effectively, making two fouls that reduced his score by two. The score by innings:  
E. A. Renner—0 6 2 7 0 4 17 0 0 6  
10 38 7 6 1 0 2 0 6 12 46 2 1 1 2 3  
3—333. High Run—46.  
W. W. Gardner—0 1 0 12 14 7 2 0 4 4  
6 0 3 0 10—132. Innings—32. Ave.—4.02. High Run—23.Renner encountered Julian Rice in the evening game, to replace J. A. Clinton Jr., who still found himself unable to play. He repeated his day victory and this insured him a place in the final round. The score was 300 to 152. The winner confined himself to close nursing play throughout the contest, using massed shots whenever he was in a bind. He started twenty-eight innings were required. Several times he failed to get the balls out of balk. The score by innings:  
E. A. Renner—30 0 45 0 24 11 10 5 15 7 0  
0 25 1 13 1 0 10 35 1 0 32 14 10 0 0 2—300.  
Innings—38. Ave.—10.28. High Run—36.  
Julian Rice—0 11 3 4 10 12 36 1 0 1 0 2 0  
0 5 1 1 2 16 0 10 14 7 2 0 4 4  
6—152. Innings—32. Ave.—4.75. High Run—27.

R. L. Cannefax of New York, a former champion, showed that he is ready for the sprint to the finish by taking six of eight games played on tour last week. It was his double defeat of Reisel that turned the Philadelphia from first to third in standing. This came as a surprise in view of the fact that Reisel had won 15 of his 16 recent clashes both on the road and at home.

Reisel clings to third by a narrow margin with 28 wins, 12 losses and an average of .700, while Cannefax has 30 wins, 14 losses and an average of .682.

AMERICAN ATHLETES  
WIN THREE EVENTS

OXFORD, Eng., March 3 (By The Associated Press).—Three Americans carried off honors in the first day of the Oxford University sports competition, held preliminary to the Oxford-Cambridge meet.

W. E. Stevenson of Princeton, now a student at Balliol, won the quarter-mile in 51.15s. S. K. Brown of Washington and Exeter won the shotput, 40ft. 6in., the best record made at the university in many years. A. J. Reese, University of Nebraska, was second with 37ft. 10in.

Tevis Huhn of Princeton and University College won the 220-yard low hurdles.

VICTORIAS DEFEAT BERLIN  
BERLIN, N. H., March 3.—The Victoria Hockey Club of Boston defeated the Berlin hockey team here last night, 3 to 1, before a large gathering. All three scores were made on passes from Capt. F. A. Synnot, who starred with J. E. Healy and C. D. Williams of the Victoria. Rivard and Gauthier featured for Berlin.GILBERT WINS FISHER TROPHY  
MIAMI, Fla., March 3.—Horatio Gilbert, Grand Rapids, Mich., defeated J. C. Ward, Haverhill, Mass., 2 and 1, in the final round of the golf tournament at the Carl G. Fisher trophy here yesterday.COLBY ELECTS VALE CAPTAIN  
WATERVILLE, Me., March 3.—G. B. E. Vale of Glen Cove, N. Y., was yesterday elected captain of the Colby hockey team. Vale is a junior and plays center.BOSTON  
AUTO  
SHOW  
MECHANICS BUILDING  
MARCH 10-17  
10 A. M. to 10 P. M.  
Admission 75c  
Including Tax  
AUTOMOBILE SALON  
Copley-Plaza Hotel  
March 12 to 16 1 P. M. to Midnight  
Admission \$1.00  
Including Tax  
PERSONAL DIRECTION  
CHESTER L. CAMPBELLCleveland Still Has  
Chance to Win TitleRemains in Western Division  
Race by Defeating Duluth

CLEVELAND, March 3 (Special).—Cleveland Hockey Club still has a chance to win the championship of the western division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, its defeat of the Duluth Hockey Club here, last night, 5 to 1, keeping it in the running for the western crown. Cleveland, however, must defeat Duluth again tonight and win both games from the St. Paul Athletic Club next week, while St. Paul must lose tonight in Pittsburgh.

Cleveland's play last night was a surprise after the Blue had shown such a lack of strength on the road two weeks ago, when Milwaukee was able to win a game. At no time this season has the play of the Cleveland been so aggressive and crash after crash of sticks was heard as Duluth and Cleveland skaters came together. Whenever Duluth neared the Cleveland net it found a mass of Blue players barring its way and almost Vernon Turner as it was an impassable barrier at the mouth of the cage. Neither team could score in the first 15 minutes.

At the outset of the second period, Nelson Stewart started a drive for the Duluth net that looked like a certain goal, but Michael Goodman came from behind and hooked the puck away from the tall center. Then Stewart ran the rubber down the left side of the rink and let go a smashing shot. It bounded off goal tender I. A. Anderson's pads, but F. T. Winters, who had followed the puck, was in front of the net as the rubber bounced out and while Anderson was off balance, drove the rubber home.

Cleveland then was unstoppable. Thirteen seconds later James Cree, who surpassed all previous efforts of the season, raced down parallel to Joseph Debernardi and took a pass to one side of the net and drove it in. Duluth was beaten then, but Cleveland did not stop. With Debernardi off the ice, James Jamieson made a long skate, drove for the net and missed, but Stewart again had followed the puck and was on the spot and the rubber smashed against the back of the cage. Debernardi from Stewart accounted for the fourth goal.

In the last minute of the period, James Seaborn slipped past the defense and scored Duluth's only goal. Starting the third period, Cleveland played a more defensive game, sending one man down with the rubber while four guarded the goal. As the period grew the Blue began trying for scores again and with 50 seconds left to scrimmage, Debernardi carried the rubber the full length of the rink and passed it Stewart, whose shot went home. The summary:  
CLEVELAND DULUTH  
Cree, Iw. . . . . 5  
Stewart, J. . . . . 3  
Debernardi, J. . . . . 1  
Winters, I. . . . . 1  
Jamieson, J. . . . . 1  
Seaborn, J. . . . . 1  
Total—10  
Goals—Stewart 2, Debernardi 1, Jamieson 1, Seaborn 1, Cree 1, for Cleveland; Rivard 1, for Duluth. Referee—Harry Sproule. Time—Three 15m. periods.NEBRASKA FIVE ENDS  
SEASON WITH VICTORY  
LINCOLN, Neb., March 3 (Special).—The University of Nebraska basketball team closed its Missouri Valley Conference schedule here last night by defeating Washington University, 24 to 22. Nebraska regained its lead in the second half and maintained it for the remaining seven minutes, barely nosing out ahead of the Washington University team.During the first half, Nebraska outplayed Washington, taking two tries at baskets to the visitors one, but J. L. Minner '25 and E. H. Wagner '25, managed to find the basket on some long tries for the visitors. At the end of the first half, the score was 14 to 8 in favor of Nebraska. The first counting in the second half, was placed in Washington's column, when Minner made a basket from a free throw. Washington then began a steady climb which put them the lead, 20 to 18. K. K. Cosler '24, forward, tied the count with a long basket and then made another which gave Nebraska a two-point lead and W. O. Usher '25 made another. Minner for Washington made the last counter for his team with less than a minute to play. The summary:  
NEBRASKA WASHINGTON  
Stewart, J. . . . . 16  
Cosler, R. . . . . 12  
Wagner, E. . . . . 10  
Winters, I. . . . . 8  
Minner, J. . . . . 7  
Total—53  
Goals—Stewart 2, Debernardi 1, Jamieson 1, Seaborn 1, Cree 1, for Cleveland; Rivard 1, for Duluth. Referee—Harry Sproule. Time—Three 15m. periods.BRAILEY WINS AT PALM BEACH  
PALM BEACH, Fla., March 3 (O. L. Brailey of Toledo, O., defeated G. A. Dobyne of Beverly Farms, Mass., for the championship of the first division, 2 up, in the finals in the Governor's Cup golf tournament yesterday.ST. PAUL PITTSBURGH  
Goheen, T. Conroy, Iw. . . . . 7  
Clarke, C. . . . . 6  
McCormick, R. . . . . 5  
Abel, I. . . . . 4  
Breen, R. . . . . 3  
Wagner, E. . . . . 2  
Total—30  
Goals—Stewart 2, Debernardi 1, Jamieson 1, Seaborn 1, Cree 1, for Cleveland; Rivard 1, for Duluth. Referee—Harry Sproule. Time—Three 15m. periods.Willys-Knight  
Coupe—Sedan  
Now on Display  
H. C. King Motor  
Sales Corporation  
Cor. 4th and Washington Streets  
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK  
Also showing a full line of all models.Boy Scout News  
Sir Robert Baden-Powell, of England, founder of the Boy Scouts, will visit the United States in April. He has written and furnished illustrations for four exclusive articles which will appear  
March 14, 17, 21, and 24





## WHEAT EXPERTS PREDICTIONS DO NOT AGREE

Net Price Advances Occur in  
Grain Market During Current Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., March 3.—After an early dip advances were recorded in all grains during the week on the Chicago Board of Trade. Sentiment in wheat became extremely mixed as a result of conflicting statements by two leading experts, but bulls in corn and oats found no opposition to their expectations of higher prices.

Lower values for all grains, especially wheat, are predicted by G. D. Marcy, president of a large grain company. On the other hand, C. E. Lewis, a Minneapolis leader, was particularly bullish on wheat. Mr. Marcy was impressed by the large American, Canadian, Argentine, and other surpluses that must be marketed in disturbed Europe.

Mr. Lewis said that most of the bears were those who had shipped grain to seaports where there is no market, while there is a market in the middle west. He declared that the American surplus is no greater burden in a prosperous country, especially with wheat selling at 25 cents a bushel less than last year.

Early in the week there was some revival of export buying and reports of the disappearance of wheat afloat. Foreign exchange improved to the advantage of European buyers. The revival did not carry through the week, however, and many operators feel that unless Europe's troubles are settled soon the weight of world supplies will prove a heavy burden.

Liberal volume of speculative demand seems more responsible for the support of the market than the other factor. The passage of the farm credit bill in the lower house of Congress caused less of a flurry than anticipated, showing that its effect had been discounted.

Reserve of corn on the farm are now the chief factor in the market. On the strength of bullish guesses corn took leadership in the trading late in the period. Some believe the farm supply is less than 1,000,000,000 bushels, considerably less than at the corresponding time last year. The market has been tight and offerings were unimportant, with the result that prices were easily advanced. Farmers are showing reluctance to part with their grain for what quantities with oats. Feeders at interior points are offered New business favors a higher oats market. The rye export situation is getting worse, however, and many exporters are reselling.

Wheat for May delivery at \$1.19½ gained ½¢ over the high of last Saturday; July at \$1.16½ was up ¼¢ and September at \$1.12½ advanced ¼¢. Corn for May at 75½¢ climbed 1¢; July at 77¢ was dearer by ¼¢, and September by the same margin at 77½¢.

Oats for May at 45½¢ were up ¼¢; July at 45½¢ was up ¼¢, and September at 44¢ was up ¼¢. Rye for May at 85½¢ gained ¼¢, and July advanced ¼¢.

CHICAGO, March 3.—Wheat went down in price today during the early dealings. The opening which ranged from ¼¢ to 1¢ lower, with May 1.17½ to 1.18½ and July 1.14½ to 1.15½, was followed by a material further setback.

After opening ¼¢ to ½¢ off, May 74½ to 75, the corn market underwent an additional sag. Oats started shade to ¼¢ to ½¢ lower, May 45 to 45½¢, and later showed a further loss. Provisions were easier.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

ROCK ISLAND	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$10,844,885	\$9,059,333
Operating expenses	2,947	965,063
Surplus	7,897,900	8,094,270

ATLANTIC COAST LINE	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$1,731,731	\$2,134,114
Operating expenses	1,973,791	\$2,136
Surplus	757,940	1,000,000

SEABOARD AIR LINE	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$4,487,731	\$3,588,589
Operating expenses	982,890	431,563
Surplus	3,504,841	3,157,026

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$1,785,082	\$1,328,086
Operating expenses	1,157,448	\$1,036,380
Surplus	627,634	291,706

INTERNATIONAL & G. T. NORTHERN	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$1,157,448	\$1,036,380
Operating expenses	1,157,448	\$1,036,380
Surplus	0	0

MINN. ST. PAUL & S. STE. MARIE	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$4,101,302	\$2,662,129
Operating expenses	597,561	\$39,132
Surplus	3,503,741	2,623,000

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$1,157,448	\$1,036,380
Operating expenses	1,157,448	\$1,036,380
Surplus	0	0

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO	1922	1923
Operating revenue	\$6,707,096	\$6,851,133
Operating expenses	1,664,978	1,167,215
Surplus	5,042,118	5,683,918

DIVIDENDS	1922	1923
Manistigbee Sugar Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.		
Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly 1½¢ per cent preferred dividend, payable April 15 to stock of record March 24.		
Boston Elevated has declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$5.00 on the second preferred and \$1.50 a share quarterly on the common, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 17.		
Hart, Schaffner & Marx declared the regular quarterly 1½¢ per cent preferred dividend, payable March 31 to stock of record March 10.		
International Harvester Corporation declared the regular quarterly 1½¢ common dividend, payable April 16 to stock of record March 22.		
Beach Creek Railroad declared the regular dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 30 to stock of record March 15.		
Earns Brothers have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½¢ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 10.		
Higgins Oil Fuel Company declared a dividend of \$3.00 a share, payable March 31 to stock of record March 15.		
Directors of La Rosa Mines, Ltd., declared a 10 per cent dividend, payable March 24 to stock of record March 8.		

Public Utility Earnings	1922	1923
GREAT WESTERN POWER		
Operating revenue	\$644,549	\$608,447
Operating expenses	141,237	108,441
Gross revenue	7,718,224	7,267,504
Net after interest	1,418,024	1,334,348

## UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE ANNUAL REPORT

United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net earnings \$1,497,365, other income \$85,192, total income \$1,582,557, reserve for depreciation \$439,646, interest on bonds \$37,920, interest on bills payable \$83,249, leaving net profits of \$1,022,242.

Dividends on preferred stocks were \$600,000 and surplus for the year was \$422,242.

## MARKET OPINIONS

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: We do not believe that the time has come to place quite as strong an emphasis on the dangers of the situation as some do; we believe that this type of market is likely to continue for some months yet. Of course, in the broadest sense, this is now a distributing market, and will henceforth so be used by the long-range operators, but this does not mean that it is a number, perhaps the majority, of issues may not sell substantially higher before the period is over.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: With the exception of a very few stocks, the course of quotations has been orderly, and the rapid advance of specialties, which is usually a danger signal, has not yet become pronounced.

Tucker, Bartholomew & Co., Boston: Statements are coming from very good sources that oil stocks should be bought. We agree that there is much to be said in their favor but do not consider them as attractive as the copper stocks, offerings of the latter continue light and the price of copper metal should go considerably higher in order to bring it in line with other commodity prices. In view of the large earnings which railroads are reporting for the month of January and the prospect of a continuation of these earnings during coming months, it would not be surprising to see the rails increase in popularity and even receive more attention than the industrials.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: To those who have gone through the final stages of previous bull markets, the present outstanding features must be tolerably familiar. Mergers and rumors of mergers, resumption of dividends and increased dividends, syndicate operations in the stock market, expanding profits for industrial companies, and advances in prices for commodities are now the order of the day. These all stimulate bullish enthusiasm, and feed the fires of speculation, but, nevertheless, notwithstanding these, these are the inevitable phenomena of the final phase of every bull market of which we have any record.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Heading buying of a too long list of stocks, earnestly cautioning, but not cool selection of established issues which stand to benefit by domestic prosperity still offers prospects for a good deal of profit.

F. L. Milliken & Co., Boston: Irregularly may prevail for a day or two, but we see no change in the upward tendency. In fact, the irregularity will have a tendency to further harden the tone. Everything is favoring the buyer just now.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: Public interest marketwise continues to increase. This is particularly true as regards the copper and oil groups, particularly in the case of copper, public interest at the moment is at the highest point in years. With banking conditions sound and surplus funds available for operations marketwise we continue to anticipate a continuance of the present activity and a generally higher market, particularly as regards the copper, steel and railroad issues.

Munds & Winslow, New York: With business improving by leaps and bounds, and production and distribution in general, the market is becoming more responsive to a new set of forces. The outlook for earnings is becoming more and more encouraging. Money is hardening, it is true, but this influence is more than offset by the favorable outlook for numerous industrial companies, such as the steels, coppers, electrical manufacturing companies, equipment makers and many corporations of miscellaneous character. In other words, while the market has lost the lifting force of cheap money, it is applying to investment shares, it has gained tremendously in the promise of earning power, a promise already in the early stages of its fulfillment.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: The market gives no evidence that the present upward swing of business is near an end, and it is almost invariably possible to gauge the oncoming of a business break-up long in advance, through the adverse action of the stock market.

BRITISH BUDGET ESTIMATES  
LONDON, March 2.—The industrial group in Parliament estimates total expenditures in the next budget at £500,000,000, of which £350,000,000 will be for debt service. The probable revenue yield is figured at £312,000,000. The group will urge the abolition of corporations profits tax, and a sugar duty 1d a pound.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE  
NEW YORK, March 3.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$7,764,323,000, an increase of 11.3 per cent over a year ago. Outside of New York there was an increase of 22.5 per cent over last year.

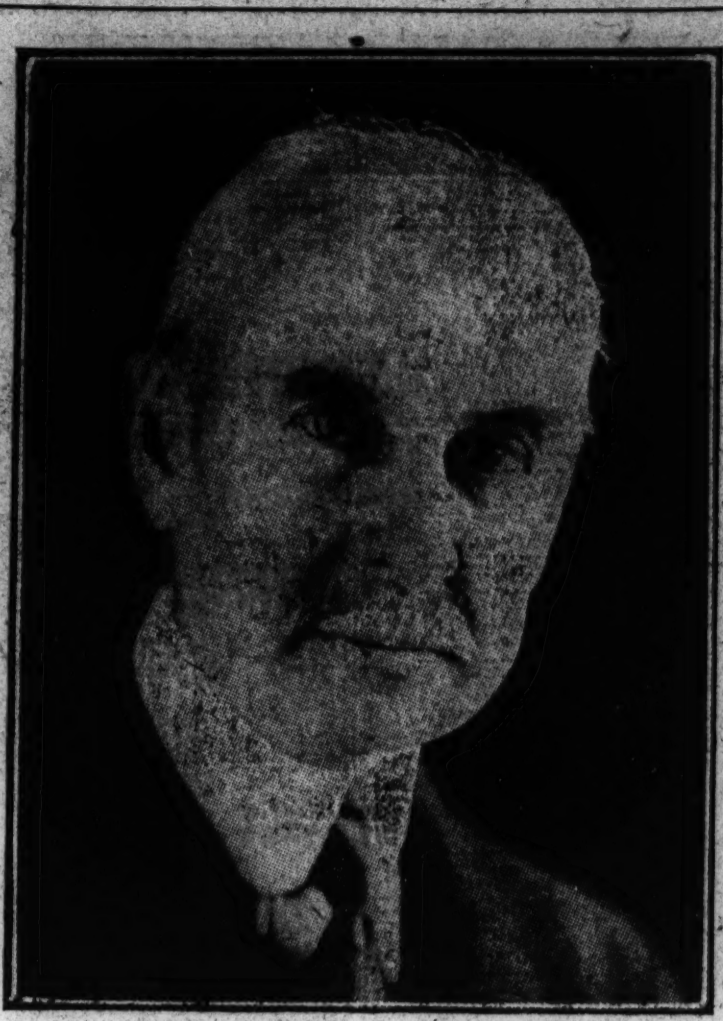
DIAMOND PRODUCTION SMALLER  
LONDON, March 2.—The South African diamond production in 1922 amounted to 669,599 carats valued at £2,269,631, a decrease of £837,000 compared with 1921. Sales totaled 1,251,374 carats.

## F. L. MILLIKEN & CO.

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Consolidated Stock Exchange  
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James J. Storror

Photograph by Bachrach

JAMES JACKSON STORROR, senior partner in the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., has built a career of service to his community and his country. He is a native Bostonian, and attended Harvard, graduating in 1885 with a degree of A. B. Continuing his studies at the university, he received the degree of LL. B. in 1888.

For 10 years Mr. Storror practiced law, establishing a reputation and gaining experience in the business and banking affairs of his city. In 1900 he became a member of the firm of Lee, Higginson & Co., where he has been ever since.

The scope of Mr. Storror's service can be measured to some extent by the fact that he was chairman of the school board in 1903, has been active in politics, a candidate for Mayor, president of the City Council of Boston, and during the war was state Fuel Administrator. He is treasurer of the Franklin Foundation and a member of the executive committee of the Boy Scouts of America. He has been president of the Boston City Club and a member of its executive board, and at present is a trustee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust.

Mr. Storror is chairman of the Nash Motors Company and of the LaFayette Motors Company, and a director in a number of large corporations, including the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, and the Fairbanks-Morse Company.

## ARGENTINE LUMBER CONDITIONS ARE VERY PROMISING

Stocks of American lumber are light at present, and the demand continues strong, says Edward P. Feely, commercial attaché at Buenos Aires, in a cable to the United States Department of Commerce. However, on account of rising prices, importers are buying with caution.

General building and construction activities are widespread. During 1922 the exportation of southern yellow pine to Argentina amounted to 116,062,000 feet, compared with 103,982,000 feet in 1921; and the exportation of oak 7,854,000 feet in 1922, compared with 6,055,000 feet in 1921.

## New York Bank Statement

The weekly statement of condition of the New York clearing house banks follows:	
Actual Condition	Feb. 24
Surplus	\$85,480
Aggregate res.	\$27,070,000
Loans, disc, etc.	\$4,728,768,000
Cash in vaults	\$2,070,000
(member banks)	\$2,070,000
Res. of mem banks	\$4,757,000
In res. bank	\$509,444,000
Res. in vaults (state banks & tr. cos.)	\$7,806,000
Res. in deposits	\$7,806,000
Time deposits	\$6,921,000
Demand deposits	\$10,493,000
U. S. deposits	\$3,863,891,000
Time deposits	\$408,164,000
Circulation	\$31,925,000
U. S. deposits	\$3,768,000
Surplus	\$85,480
Aggregate res.	\$27,070,000
Loans, disc, etc.	\$4,740,000,000
Cash in vaults	\$2,070,000
(member banks)	\$2,070,000
Res. of mem banks	\$51,913,000
In res. bank	\$523,308,000
Res. in vaults (state banks & tr. cos.)	\$7,806,000
Res. in deposits	\$7,806,000
Time deposits	\$6,921,000
Demand deposits	\$10,493,000
U. S. deposits	\$3,863,891,000
Time deposits	\$408,164,000
Circulation	\$31,925,000
U. S. deposits	\$3,768,000

\*Deficit.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL GAIN  
LONDON, March 2.—Industrial share market values at the end of February totaled £411,216,034, compared with £402,749,958 at the end of January and £293,225,093 at the end of February, 1922.

DIAMOND PRODUCTION SMALLER  
LONDON, March 2.—The South African diamond production in 1922 amounted to 669,599 carats valued at £2,269,631, a decrease of £837,000 compared with 1921. Sales totaled 1,251,374 carats.

## Travellers Letters of Credit

Foreign Trade Financing

Kidder, Peabody & Co.  
Founded in 1865  
BOSTON  
PROVIDENCE  
NEW YORK

## YOUNGSTOWN SHEET & TUBE IMPROVEMENTS

With Completion of the Merger  
Large Expenditures Will  
Be Made

YOUNGSTOWN, March 2.—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company plans to spend \$10,000,000 on improvements at the plants of the Steel & Tube Company of America. President J. A. Campbell of the Youngstown company says \$25,000,000 could be spent in developing Steel & Tube properties, but present expenditures will be limited to the smaller amount.

Under the terms of the merger, Sheet & Tube buys the Chicago company as of Nov. 15, 1922. The date for the conclusion of the transaction is April 2, 1923, unless extended by mutual agreement until July 2.

Mr. Campbell says that Youngstown Sheet & Tube earned \$355,000 in January, and has large orders on its books. The purchase of Steel & Tube will be financed by the issue of notes not to exceed \$50,000,000. About \$35,000,000 will be required for purchase price and \$10,000,000 for improvements, which will involve additional steel making units and finishing mills. It is thought the bond issue will approximate \$45,000,000.

Second Largest Independent  
Stockholders at a meeting authorized an increase in the stated value of Youngstown Company's common stock from \$20,000,000 to \$75,000,000 to make the issue more representative of the actual value of the properties. Preferred stock will be increased from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 to provide for the retirement of Brier Hill's \$5,000,000 preferred.

Youngstown's purchase of Steel & Tube and Brier Hill makes it the second largest steel independent, ranking next to Bethlehem Steel. The contract for the purchase of the company may form a subsidiary to make the acquisition permanent. The sale is being temporarily held up by an injunction secured by the Allied Chemical & Dye Company, owning 16 per cent of Steel & Tube common stock. A final hearing on the injunction is to take place March 16 at Wilmington, Del., and an adjourned meeting of Sheet & Tube shareholders will be held March 19 to meet possible contingencies.

"The wisdom of the purchase of Steel & Tube of America will be apparent in the next 10 years," comments Mr. Campbell. Brier Hill properties will be rounded out before they will earn dividends on the purchase price. These, for the time being, will have to be earned by Sheet & Tube properties. These, according to my estimate, will earn enough to carry comfortably the purchasing price.

Looking to the Future  
"It is the future we must look into. For 10 years I have maintained that the expansion of the steel industry is in the direction of the great west. To enable us to compete with concerns already having plants there, or about to build them, we would be compelled to build in the west. Securing of ground in suitable location would have cost, in my judgment, at least \$25,000,000, and other millions would have been needed for the plant, which could not have been ready within two years if started immediately.

"We will find that under our man-

## AMERICAN BANKERS TO MEET

NEW YORK, March 2.—The annual convention of the American Bankers Association will be held this year at Atlantic City. It is announced by F. N. Shepherd, executive manager of the association. The session will be held on Sept. 24, 25, 26 and 27, the headquarters being at the Hotel Traymore, where various committee meetings will take place. The main session of the general convention will be held on the pier.

GYPSUM CONCERN'S BIG GAIN  
The United States Gypsum Company reports for 1922 net earnings of \$4,370,770, contrasted with \$2,639,562 in 1921 and a surplus after dividends of \$2,080,493, compared with \$910,587 in the preceding year. At the end of 1922 the profit and loss surplus was \$5,615,795, compared with \$3,535,302 on Dec. 31, 1921.

## W. R. BULL & CO.

BONDS & STOCKS FOR INVESTMENT  
First National Bank Building  
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
7% and Safety  
Buy Safeguarded First Mortgages on Income Producing California Farms  
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These bonds incorporate every element of safety commensurate with thirty-three years' experience in the purchase of Real Estate Mortgages in the leading cities of the Pacific Northwest.

Careful valuation of property on a low basis, intelligent selection of building designs—Continued supervision of construction—Selected operation and management of buildings—Rigid Requirements as to serial reduction of Mortgage Debt—Prompt collection of revenues for interest return—All these safeguards enter into each transaction by which we acquire Real Estate Mortgage Bonds for public offering.

We have these bonds for sale in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000, maturing over a period of from 3 to 15 years yielding 1½% net to the investor, all payable at the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, or Chase National Bank, New York. Income tax up to 5% paid by borrower.

Cut out this coupon and mail today.  
W. D. COMER & CO.  
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23 years without loss to any investor  
W. D. COMER & CO.  
Bonds and Mortgages  
Established 1889  
815 Second Avenue  
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in  
The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a  
Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

## SOUND CONDITION NOTED IN BRITISH STEEL INDUSTRY

Strong Prices and Sustained  
Ordering in Evidence—Pig  
Iron Output Gains

The present economic and political situation in Europe has lent a degree of uncertainty to market conditions generally in Great Britain because the limits of its influence cannot be foreseen, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce from Commercial Attaché W. S. Tower.

The month of January was, nevertheless, marked by underlying soundness in the British iron and steel industry, seen in strong prices, sustained ordering in large parcels, and outlets for a wide scale of production assured over several months. It is reported that orders for more than 100,000 tons of railway materials have been received from South Africa.

The production of pig iron of all classes in January was 547,900 long tons, an increase of 6 per cent over December; the output of steel ingots and castings was 624,300 tons, a 14 per cent gain over December and a 4 per cent increase over November.

The close of January found 183 blast furnaces and 320 open-hearth furnaces active, 14 blast furnaces and 77 open-hearth furnaces having been placed in operation during the month.

Great Britain's foreign trade in iron and steel advanced in January to 128,855 tons of imports and 353,339 tons of exports, compared with 114,011 tons and 340,823 tons in December. These figures compare very favorably with those of the last few years, when imports for the month of January were 85,727 tons in 1922, 157,843 tons in 1921, and 70,761 tons in 1920, and exports were 253,354 tons, 232,250 tons, and 257,158 tons respectively.

FEBRUARY INCORPORATIONS  
There were 199 new incorporations in Massachusetts last month, as compared with 267 in January, 195 in December, and 214 in February last year.

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF INTERNATIONAL CEMENT CORPORATION

Five-Year Eight per cent.  
Convertible Gold Notes  
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement dated June 1, 1921, made by International Cement Corporation (a Maine Corporation) to The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee, to provide for the redemption of the \$1,000,000 aggregate face amount of Five-Year Eight per cent. Convertible Gold Notes of said International Cement Corporation, all the notes issued under said Trust Agreement and now outstanding have been called for redemption and will be redeemed on March 20, 1923, at the price of 110% of the face amount thereof together with accrued interest at the principal office of said Trust Company, 33 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., or at any office of said Trust Company in the City and State of New York, at any time until and including March 20, 1923, by conversion into shares of the common capital stock of the International Cement Corporation, or by cash payment of the principal and interest thereon.

Any of said notes may, at any time until and including March 20, 1923, be converted into shares of the common capital stock of the International Cement Corporation, or by cash payment of the principal and interest thereon.

For Sale—Bargain  
In N. Montana, 3674 Acres Well  
Improved Cattle Ranch  
Abundance fine water, 400 head W. F. HERFORD cattle, 4 Purebred Bulls, 125 calves, 40 good horses, mares and milks, tractor, etc. Good location, near Washington, a good 160-acre wheat ranch. Address owner, MARY E. BABCOCK, 1202 N. Alvarado, Los Angeles, California.

International Cement Corporation  
By: JOHN R. DILLON, Treasurer

Life Incomes for  
Members of Your Family

THE "Living" or "Voluntary" Trust is the modern way to provide a reliable life income for wife, son or daughter.

Such a Trust will protect your beneficiaries from the losses arising from untrained business judgment.

Such a Trust will relieve dependents from the details and difficulties connected with handling financial affairs.

Such a Trust is the logical way to make the financial future of loved ones secure.

Let us send you, without charge, our booklet, "A Living or Voluntary Trust."

We have over 800 Personal Trust Estates aggregating \$73,000,000, the result of our 45 years' experience in managing Trust business.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT & TRUST COMPANY  
100 FRANKLIN STREET  
Opposite Adams and Devonshire Streets Boston, U. S. A.

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The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a  
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BOSTON

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## Advertisements by States and Cities

Minimum Space for "States and Cities" Advertisements, Five Lines

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**Seashore Property**  
**CAPE COD**  
 NORTH and SOUTH SHORES  
 of Massachusetts  
 Summer homes for rental from \$500 to \$8000  
 for season.  
 Cottages, camps, houses, estates and land  
 for sale from \$5000 to \$250,000.  
 Spend your VACATION in NEW ENGLAND.  
 CONSULT our SEASHORE DEPARTMENT.  
**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**  
 10 State Street, Boston

**Needham-Wellesley Homes**  
 Write today for free illustrated local folder on  
 beautiful homes and farms in Needham-  
 Wellesley, Natick. Our local agency has over  
 250 properties for sale. Nice 2-4 fam. home, 17  
 miles from Boston, in large country, 10-12  
 acres, some improvements—\$2800—\$4000 down.  
 Another 1½ acre commuter's home, 10 min.  
 depot, in good neighborhood, fruits, berries, all  
 kinds, 200 apparatus; good 7-10 room, bath,  
 set tub, elec. light, steam heat, etc.; large  
 double garage, heavy—\$5000, terms. Details and  
 latest stucco 2½-3, 10-12 acres, everything  
 separate, sleeping porch, elec. range, hand-  
 wood floors, modern to the minute; beautiful  
 shrubs, fruits, etc. \$11,000. Shown by CHAS.  
 G. CLAPP COMPANY, 438 Commercial St., Need-  
 ham, Tel. 445-M. Boston office, 294 Wash-  
 ington St.

**FLORIDA**  
 COME TO THE BEAUTIFUL INDIAN RIVER  
 SECTION in Brevard County, on the East  
 Coast, 175 miles south of Tampa. Warm  
 Winter Homes—moderate prices—Orange Groves,  
 small and large acreage from \$5000 to \$100,  
 000, paying good crops. Details and  
 Unimproved land, well adapted for Orange and  
 Grapefruit Groves on Palm Bay, 10 miles  
 opposite Cocoa. Golf Course—Ocean Beach  
 Lots at Cocoa Beach on Atlantic Ocean. Op-  
 portunities for High-Class Real Estate In-  
 vestments our Specialty. Write to

**THE O. R. GROSSE REALTY CO.,**  
 OCOA, FLORIDA  
**GIBSON CATLETT**  
**STUDIOS**  
 Real Estate Landscapes, Paintings,  
 exclusively  
 Known from Coast to Coast.  
 178-82 W. Madison St.  
 CHICAGO

**FLORIDA REAL ESTATE**  
 Several tracts between Brookville and Cocoa,  
 part on remainder near railroad; price per  
 acre and approximate acreage as follows: 640  
 one corner bordering Withlacoochee River, \$6;  
 80, 160, 320, 640, 1280, 2560, 5120, 10240, 20480,  
 with phosphate indication; entire holding at \$8  
 per acre; owner's commission 10% without  
 extraneous claim, closest investigation invited.  
 Address B. J. HILTE, Ft. Fla.

**Florida**  
 Indian River Section  
 Two well paying Orange Groves on Palm Bay  
 Island, heavy bearing and now in full bloom;  
 good investments. \$12,500, cash \$7,000.  
**THE O. R. GROSSE REALTY CO.,** Cocoa, Fla.

**Florida**  
 on the Indian River  
 FOR SALE—In town of Cocoa, 6-room cottage,  
 modern improvements, 14 peach trees, 25  
 trees bearing, on lot 50x150 ft. Price \$2800.  
**O. R. GROSSE REALTY CO.,** Cocoa, Fla.

**Florida**  
 on the Indian River  
 FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—House of 5 large  
 rooms, modern improvements, 115x150 ft. 25  
 orange and grapefruit trees and 14 peach trees  
 all in bloom now; garage; near center of town  
 and to river; price \$12,500, cash \$7,000.  
**O. R. GROSSE REALTY CO.,** Cocoa, Fla.

**HOLLIS, L. T., N. Y. City**, new Colonial  
 home, 8 rooms, tile bath, breakfast  
 room, parlor, study, open fireplace, large  
 parquet floors throughout; handsome deco-  
 rations; best construction and workmanship;  
 copper leaders and gutters; large plot;  
 excellent neighborhood; tax exempt;  
 five Penn. Station, \$10,000, cash \$2,750. E.  
 V. BRAND & SON, 188-30 Jamaica Ave.,  
 opposite 180th St., Queens, Queens, N. Y.

**ARLINGTON, MASS.**  
 For sale in desirable residential section,  
 nearly new white colonial house of 7 rooms,  
 sun parlor, sleeping porch, 2 baths, open fire-  
 place, hot water heat, about 6000 feet of land,  
 centrally located. Address S-26, The Christian  
 Science Monitor, Boston.

**FOR SALE**—Farm, 40 acres, 33  
 acres tillable; good land and buildings;  
 large apple orchard, crops, tools and  
 much stock; large barn, 1½ miles from  
 town, 15 miles from city, price \$8000.  
 Particulars, write Box 15, R. F. D. 3,  
 Leaside, Mich.

**IDEAL CAMP SITE FOR SALE**  
 on Lake Umbagog, Maine, in Big Barn at-  
 tached to quiet hotel with modern con-  
 veniences; 3 acres; comfortable secluded yet  
 near supplies. OWNERS, Box E-26, The Chris-  
 tian Science Monitor, Boston.

**QUANT. ARTISTIC HOME FOR SALE**  
 on Andovergreen Lake, Maine, three acres, mod-  
 ern conveniences; 3 acres; comfortable secluded yet  
 near supplies. OWNERS, Box H-27, The Chris-  
 tian Science Monitor, Boston.

**FOR SALE**  
 Irrigated farm of 36 acres; improved with  
 good dwelling, barn, poultry orchard; line on  
 State Highway in Northern California; price  
 \$12,000, terms \$7000 cash, balance easy. W. B.  
 HALLIBURY, Los Angeles, Calif.

**WINTHROP, MASS.**  
 Court Park section; the location; house for sale;  
 11 rms., mod. imp., glassed and screened front  
 porch, open piazzas around house, unobstructed  
 view of ocean and Boston harbor. Tel. Ocean 1220.  
**FLORIDA**—20 acres, oranges, trucking, house,  
 furniture, etc.; close golf links; sea 25  
 miles; will \$3000. MISS BOYD, 122  
 Haddon Beach, California.

**BEAUTIFUL EVANSTON**  
 suburbs; will make you a good investment at  
 present prices as well as a good home life.  
**A. PHILMORE, JR.,** Chicago, Ill.  
 For Oklahoma Oil Properties and  
 Real Estate Write  
**J. M. BERHMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma**  
 ROCKLAND COUNTRY FARMS AND HOMES  
 List Free  
**MAGRATH, Spring Valley, N. Y.**

**SUMMER PROPERTY TO LET**  
 Nicely Furnished Homes  
 for summer rental in the pleasant  
 village of Cotuit; beautiful boating  
 and bathing; house lots for sale in  
 Cotuit, Cape Cod. Apply  
**S. N. HANDY**  
 Cotuit, Mass.

**WOODSTOCK, N. Y. "BYRDCLIFFE"**  
 Furnished cottages with running water and  
 plumbing to let for summer; rents \$200 to \$700;  
 also some cottages for sale. Apply to  
 Manager.

**CAMDEN, MAINE** Seashore and a  
 inland; fully furnished summer cottages for rent;  
 best sections now; photos, plans and full de-  
 scription. J. R. FRESCOTT, Newville, Me.

**OFFICES TO LET**  
 FOR RENT—Part time in practitioner's office,  
 Boston. Box F-30, The Christian Science Monitor,  
 Boston.  
 DAYS, part days or evenings in practitioner's  
 furnished suite. B-9, The Christian Science  
 Monitor, 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**NEW YORK CITY**—Practitioner's office, Fifth  
 Ave., near 42nd St., subject part time and  
 evenings. Box N-11, The Christian Science Monitor,  
 21 E. 40th St., New York City.  
**NEW YORK CITY**—Space in Shampoo Parlor,  
 JANE RICHMOND, Lincoln Trust Bldg., Broad-  
 way and 72nd St., Room 45.

**ROOMS WANTED**  
 QUIET young man desires single and bed-  
 room in New York City. Box E-11, The  
 Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New  
 York City.

**BOARD FOR CHILDREN**  
 COUNTRY home for children in place, 5 miles  
 from Lakewood; tutoring if desired. MRS.  
 CHRISTINE P. TRUEN, Laurels, N. J.

**HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET**  
 BACK BAY—8-room mod. cov. apart. to  
 sublet for summer; reasonable; central. Box  
 S-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.  
**HOUSES AND APARTMENTS WANTED**  
 WANTED—To rent by May 1st, modern 8-room  
 house within 10 miles of Boston for family of  
 seven—two children. The Christian  
 Science Monitor, Boston.

**ROOMS TO LET**  
 BOSTON, MASS.—Attractive rooms to busi-  
 ness people in exclusive home; conveniences.  
 11 Norway St., Suite 4.

**BUSINESS WOMAN** will let 1 or 2 rooms in  
 apartment, with use of kitchen; suitable  
 for business women; terms reasonable; refs.  
 exchanged. Tel. Brookline 4344-Y (Mass.).

**BROOKLYN, N. Y.** Hancock St., near Nor-  
 rand Ave., Southern exposure and alcove suite,  
 furnished, electric, modern improvements;  
 maid service. Lafayette 4460-J.

**CHICAGO**—308 Kimball Ave.—Furnished  
 CHICAGO—Private family wishes to share  
 beautiful 1 or 2 room suite, suitable for busi-  
 ness man, private home, 10 min. to loop, 2120  
 Prairie Ave., Tel. Calumet 8427.

**NEW YORK CITY**, 5 West 52nd St.—Con-  
 fortable single room, suitable for business man  
 or woman. Phone Schuyler 0894 bet. 9 and 5.  
**NEW YORK CITY**—Clean, single, electric  
 room, private family; pet-friendly. \$8. Wash-  
 ington Heights section. Billings 1413.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**  
 BELMONT, MASS.—Can accommodate elderly  
 people with good care, splendid room and  
 home cooking. Phone Belmont 683-J.  
 381 Belmont St. on Waverly car line.

**ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED**  
 ROOM AND BOARD desired by gentleman in  
 home of refinement; Back Bay, Arlington or  
 Exeter Street section; unfurnished; reasonable;  
 highest references. Tel. Brookline 4344-Y. The  
 Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—MEN**  
 WANTED—Young man, graduate engineer, re-  
 siding in Los Angeles, San Francisco or Oakland,  
 who understands plans, specifications, ventila-  
 tion, construction work, etc.; state experience  
 and salary expected. Address Box 1, The Christian  
 Science Monitor, Boston. Merchant's Nat'l Bldg.,  
 San Francisco, Cal.

**WANTED**—Position open for hotel assistant  
 steward, thoroughly capable of purchasing, ban-  
 queting and familiar with and desiring to clean  
 linen and high-class service. Box G-26, The  
 Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**VEGETABLE COOK**—Experienced and ef-  
 ficient, for Sanatorium; Protestant only, and one  
 who does not smoke. Write full particulars to  
 210 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

**WANTED**—Position open for high-class audi-  
 tor with exec. abil. wishing to enter hotel field.  
 Box N-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**HELP WANTED—WOMEN**  
**HOUSEKEEPER**—GOVERNNESS—Mothery  
 woman (Christian Scientist preferred), for pri-  
 vate home where a few children are raised and  
 cared for; knowledge of plain cooking required.  
 Box A-28, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E.  
 40th St., New York City.

**CHICAGO**—Wanted, stenographer who can  
 handle bookkeeping, for N. S. real estate office;  
 real estate and insurance experience preferred.  
 HORATIO H. HARWOOD, 7044 N. Clark St.,  
 Tel. Rogers Park 3302.

**WOMAN** to get breakfasts and dinners  
 and do general housework for a family of four  
 in two small apartments at Michigan  
 Ave. and Ohio St. Telephone Randolph  
 0763, Chicago.

**STENOGRAPHER** wanted in contractor's of-  
 fice on West Side; state experience and salary  
 expected. Address Box 1, The Christian Science  
 Monitor, 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**WANTED**—Working housekeeper, family three  
 sons and girls; no washing; wages reasonable.  
 Write M. B. B., 52 Arlington Pl., Buffalo, N. Y.

**HELP WANTED**  
 WANTED—Stenographer with executive abil-  
 ity; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. 2-28, The  
 Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St.,  
 New York City.

**SALESMEN WANTED**  
**SALESMAN**, married; have held several re-  
 sponsible positions; territorial representative and  
 sales manager for national firms; office spe-  
 cially line, selling direct and through dealers;  
 experienced sales representative; at present han-  
 dling line for advertising agencies and national ad-  
 vertisers; also familiar with educational service;  
 territory preference, Philadelphia, Box B-12, The  
 Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., N.Y.C.

**ADVERTISING COPYWRITER** and publicity  
 man wishes permanent connection with well-  
 established advertising firm; has had agency,  
 manufacturing and sales experience, and is well  
 educated; age 29 years; references sent on re-  
 quest. Box A-29, The Christian Science Monitor,  
 Boston.

**CHAUFFEUR**, 11 years' private family and  
 shop experience. Pierce, Packard, any make;  
 careful driver; courteous, refined habits; high-  
 est credentials from former employers. Tel.  
 Brighton 1108-M. Box B-30, The Christian  
 Science Monitor, Boston.

**YOUNG MARRIED MAN** with ability and ex-  
 perience wishes immediate connection with firm  
 offering responsible position with good future.  
 Address D-54, The Christian Science Monitor,  
 1455 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

**FREIGHT, TRAFFIC** export, steamship or  
 sectional position, anywhere; knowledge Span-  
 ish; married man; Box M-11, The Christian  
 Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

**GOOD TAILOR** and cutter of men's clothes,  
 using block patterns. J. H. BRAZEAU, 2122  
 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

**SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN**  
**BOOKKEEPER**—Protestant—Young woman  
 with 8 years' experience handling set of cor-  
 poration books, financial statements, and manag-  
 ing office; also familiar with educational service;  
 territory preference, Philadelphia, Box B-12, The  
 Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., N.Y.C.

**GOVERNNESS**—Refined, educated young lady  
 wishes entire charge of children; able to teach  
 and will go anywhere; A-1 references. M-3,  
 The Christian Science Monitor, 1455 McCormick  
 Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

**REFINED LADY**, competent, French, German,  
 speaks care of child, other duties, spare after-  
 noons. Box L-16, The Christian Science Monitor,  
 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

**MISS ARNOLD'S AGENCY** desires positions for  
 competent, experienced, inflexible nurses,  
 housekeepers, 500 W. 144th St., Phone An-  
 derson 5785 and 1320, New York.

**WANTED**—In or near Boston by a refined  
 and capable young woman, position as com-  
 panion. Box E-30, The Christian Science  
 Monitor, Boston.

**WOMAN** with boy wishes position as house-  
 keeper; country preferred. Box Y-10, The  
 Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N.Y.C.

**COMPANION**, attendant, refined, will travel.  
 Box K-10, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E.  
 40th St., New York City.

**MANICURIST**  
**JOSEPHINE YAKER, MANICURIST**  
 Room 606 175 Tremont Street BOSTON

**INSURANCE**  
**WILLIAM H. A. CLARK**  
**INSURANCE**  
 For Every Requirement  
 1004 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.  
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**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES**  
**ANY MAN WITH**  
**100 FRIENDS**  
 CAN EARN \$5000 PER YEAR  
 If you have 100 friends or acquaintances in  
 Chicago who would patronize you if you were in  
 business selling a product that each and every  
 one of your friends actually needs, and if you  
 could guarantee satisfaction and if with your  
 capital and under our supervision you are will-  
 ing to work \$5000 per year is only your be-  
 ginning. This proposition is strictly high-class.  
 Address Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor,  
 1455 McCormick Building, Chicago, Ill., for  
 appointment.

**AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY**  
 To buy a retail business at a very  
 reasonable price; established six years;  
 steady growth; splendid location; \$4,000.  
 Write at once to Box A-10, The Chris-  
 tian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St.,  
 New York City.

**FOR SALE**—One of the best millinery shops  
 in Wichita, Kan.; for quick sale \$2500  
 cash; with spring business just opening this  
 is real opportunity for right party.  
 Write at once to Box A-10, The Chris-  
 tian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St.,  
 New York City.

**FOUNDRY AND FURNACE WORKS** in North-  
 west desires men with capital and experience  
 in stove manufacture; references exchanged. Ad-  
 dress The Christian Science Monitor, 811 So.  
 Adams St., Tacoma, Wash.

**WANTED**—Active partner six-day restaurant;  
 financial district; salary and percentage;  
 first-class equipment; all articles complete.  
 Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

**GOING CONCERN** with excellent opportunities  
 needs capital to expand; room for active service  
 if desired. Apply Room 49, 2 Columbia Circle,  
 New York City.

**FOR SALE**—An established jewelry business  
 and home in a small business town. F. H.  
 SEYMOUR, Fortville, N. Y.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**  
**LEWIS L. DUNHAM JR'S**  
**STUDIO OF BALLROOM DANCING**  
 58 Central Park West, New York City, Apt. 4-N  
 Columbus 2887

**PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS**  
**ELLA M. POSTER**  
 Stenography and General Typewriting  
 608 Barrister's Hall, Boston, Mass.  
 Tel. Haymarket 2294

**MUSICIANS**  
**WANTED**—Pianist, Christian Scientist pre-  
 ferred, for First Church of Christ, Scientist,  
 Hingham, Long Island. Apply MRS. H. H.  
 SMITH, Union Place, Hingham.

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**  
**SLIMLINE PINK BLANKET**  
 Pink and white satin; sizes 38-44  
 Price \$1.35. Save 25% buying direct.  
 MRS. LYON, 611 West 115th St., N. Y. C.

**WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS**  
**WANTED**—Men's, women's and children's  
 new and slightly used wearing apparel to be  
 sold on commission. All articles must be  
 in good condition.  
**THE UTILITY SHOP**  
 Norway and Falmouth Sts., Boston

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**  
**FOR SALE**  
 ENTIRE contents of 4-room apartment, all or  
 part. Telephone Buckingham 6871, Chicago, Ill.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES**  
**THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**,  
 The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway  
 and St. Paul St., Boston, Mass.  
 Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject  
 for The Mother Church and all its branch or-  
 ganizations. Christ Jesus. Sunday School in  
 The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial  
 meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

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**WEST HILL GROCERY**  
 LOUIS H. BIRCH, Proprietor  
 765 Farmington Avenue  
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 Two Stores: 741 Main—304 Asylum  
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**JAMES LAWRENCE & SON**  
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 LUNCHEON, BREAKFAST, SUPPER  
**HOME COOKED FOOD**  
**CHAS. W. DOWNING**  
 MEN'S WEAR  
 306 Asylum Street, Hotel Garde Bldg.

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**INSURANCE**  
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 7 W. MAIN STREET Books, Stationery,  
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**WALK-OVER**  
**BOOT SHOPS**  
 849 Chapel Street, New Haven  
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 SILK and WOOL Hosiery and SILK  
 Hosiery for Men and Women  
 Absolutely Free—Wear Guaranteed  
**STYLIA SILK HOSIERY CO.**  
 404 Congress Avenue

**Adult Pupils in Musical Analysis**  
**JESSIE KEYES DEWELL**  
 535 Orange Street

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 ENGRAVER OF JEWELRY and SILVERWARE  
 Personal and Business Stationery, Cards, Invita-  
 tions and Announcements a specialty. 59 Center St.

**New London**  
**E. D. STEELE, INC.**  
 227 State St., New London, Conn.  
 CLOTHIERS AND OUTFITTERS  
 Trunks, Bags and Cases  
 The James Hilop Company  
 DRY GOODS, MILLINERY  
 AND CARPETS  
 153, 161 and 163 State Street

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**SAMUEL PHILLIPS**  
 JEWELER and SILVERSMITH  
 Fine Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry  
 Exclusive Agent  
 232 ATLANTIC ST.,  
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**Hartford**  
**Women's Shop Third Floor**  
 ONE NEED ONLY TO HAVE A TASTE  
 FOR STYLE TO APPRECIATE THE  
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AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE



## THE HOME FORUM

## According to His Ability

ON THE morning of a beautiful blue and gold day, we had been for a walk and were coming home up the hill in the far western American town. Uncle Teddy was swinging his cane and talking of all that came into his head, as he would do. We were both filled with the beauty and the glory and the activity of the world about us. It was a day to make one feel that way.

That was the year that the chief street of the town was all torn up; they were lowering the grade of the hill, and the cables were ticking beside us and quite in view as we walked. The apartment hotel near the foot of the hill was beginning to wear a happier look. It had been built the year before, anticipating the grading, and looked rather submerged until now. On the other side they were softly lowering steel and stone structures to the new level. It seemed enormous, magnificent, what they were doing; quite sure that nothing would tip over, and that it was entirely safe to travel on this stretch of cable, up and down town. There were no buildings on our side of the street until one came suddenly upon the fruit stand at the top of the hill. I can remember even now those banks of polished fruit in front of shiny windows, the shimmer of apples, the glitter of oranges. I wondered if he painted his store every week! It looked so fresh with green and black paint.

Uncle Teddy broke off from pointing out engineering marvels on either hand to direct my thoughts toward the fruit store. He said, "No matter when I pass that place it looks inviting. The owner, an up-standing, blue-eyed man, is always in the doorway. I think they have a Swedish (his eye giving a momentary twinkle my way); that is unusual too, we always think of Italians running fruit-stands." He brought his eyes quizzically down to mine again, and then continued, "He has an opportunity to become a big man. Marvels are spread before him every day. No doubt a peasant in his own land. They are ground down, (giving a short sigh). Yes, they are ground down. I often think to speak with him. I pass so frequently."

We were now opposite our friend, the fruit man, by this time. Uncle Teddy greeted him with a sonorous "Good morning, Son! How are you today?" They looked at each other. Their eyes on a level. Two fine up-standing men.

The man-in-the-doorway's slow smile came out to meet Uncle Teddy's friendly intention.

"Well, sir, I feel pretty good." He spoke slowly but very evidently had more to say. "Yes, sir, I am pretty happy today for we have just had the news from my sister that she has won

a great honor. She has been awarded the Nobel Prize for literature." "You don't say so!" ejaculated Uncle Teddy. (Here was romance!) "That is indeed great news. Tell us about it."

"My sister is the baby in our family, and she has won the Nobel Prize for literature. They tell me it is fifty thousand dollars. That is a good deal of money for a school teacher. But I am happy that she did a good work." The big fair man gave us his slow smile again. He was surely a part of the happy blue and gold day. Uncle Teddy wanted to get to the bottom of this.

"Where is your sister?" "At home, in Sweden."

"But you have been here some time, have you not?"

"Oh yes! Years. I came when a boy. Fifteen I was. At home in the old country there is no chance for a

under the pedagogic eye. He stated that he had read poems by myself and Mr. Pound to the children committed to his care by—surely confiding—parents. Only one of my poems had kept those children awake. Therefore I could be no poet. The schoolmaster concluded by proving that I could not be even a person of intelligence because of something or other the English Review had done, at a date when the English Review had passed to its present editor. The schoolmaster said nothing about the Bible."

A serious student of literature wrote an interesting letter concerning itself with vowel-colourings as they are found in the poets of classical antiquity. The matter was interesting and the letter suggestive—but, again, it contained no reference to the Book of Ruth. The irrepressible Hebrew gentleman, in a further communication, "squashed" the serious student by again alluding contemptuously to my personal appearance and voice.

## March Wind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rough courier that speaks the swift advance  
Of lifting hyacinths and tulip tide;  
And warming earth that shows the  
thin green lance  
Of tender grass on meadows, rolling  
wide.

Vanguard of force to clean the drab  
terrain  
Of winter's crowding flotsam, so  
that soon  
The willow trees will drip with silver  
rain,  
Through the wet witchery of an  
April noon.

We hear it roaring down the country-  
side,  
And through the city as the shutters  
swing;  
A shouting envoy and a bustling guide,  
To blaze a pathway for the timid  
Spring.

Thomas J. Murray.

had no visible proof that it did not bridge the Atlantic. The thought was fascinating. We were discovering. Slowly the fog dispersed, rolling back to the ocean from which it had come, and again we looked on familiar things toward the north, the avenues straight and parallel, the cross streets laid out with mathematical precision, and Broadway, like a wayward child, meandering across the city breaking all rules of symmetry and order.

Between Charing Cross Station and the south side of the Thames is Hungerford Bridge. On one side of the bridge is a narrow foot-bridge for passengers. One day when a particularly mendacious fog had descended upon London we had occasion to cross that bridge. Standing midway one had the impression of being between two worlds yet of neither. Looking over the parapet on what should have been the muddy waters of the Thames, we saw nothing but dense fog. In the distance on each

## Unity—The World Aspiration

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ABOUT a year ago, in the catalogue of an art club exhibition, there shone out this arresting title,—"Aspiration"; and upon being tracked to its place on the line, it revealed itself as a skyscraper looming through the mist. The artist has seen the useful, well-wrought pile of masonry as a symbol of human aspiration, mounting, overcoming seeming obstacles, and attaining to a higher stratum of achievement. So, doubtless, would appear to him the great bridges reaching their mighty pendant grace over the rivers; the airplanes winnowing their way, like eagle wings, to the verge.

With regard to all such achievements of human aspiration, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, makes this illuminating statement in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 268): "In the material world, thought has brought to light with great rapidity many useful wonders. With like activity have thought's swift pinions been rising towards the realm of the real, to the spiritual cause of those lower things which give impulse to inquiry. Belief in a material basis, from which may be deduced all rationality, is slowly yielding to the idea of a metaphysical basis, looking away from matter to Mind as the cause of every effect."

How perfectly the prophet Ezekiel seems to have typified this in his description: "And there appeared in the cherubims the form of a man's hand under their wings,"—human aspiration reaching out from divine impulse!

A Russian peasant is quoted as having said: "We are taught to fly in the air and swim under water, but how to live on the earth we do not know." And he echoes the thought of millions of his brothers, the world over. This is precisely what Christian Science is teaching us in this age,—how to live more truly, more abundantly, here and now, by seeking the true cause, and proving it to be divine Mind; and by finding that the all-creativity and all-power of Mind is the might of divine Principle, so proving the unreality, the mythical nature, of all so-called material laws and effects. Christian Science is the most radical form of religion today, in that it goes, as the word "radical" implies, to the very root, to the one true cause, and refuses to admit the reality of any seeming effect which is opposed to, unlike, and apart from the one eternal cause, divine Principle. The supreme contribution of Mrs. Eddy to her own age, and to the centuries which shall come after, was the revelation she gave of the Nazarene Prophet as the Messiah, who proved by his works to be the greatest Scientist the world has ever known. Slowly, but surely, the world is learning to accept the Science of Christ Jesus as the only true Science.

Fittingly supplementary to Mrs. Eddy's words already quoted is a statement made in her Message to The

## From "In Praise of Johnny Appleseed"

Long, long after,  
When settlers put up beam and rafter,  
They asked of the birds: "Who gave this fruit?"  
Who watched this fence till the seeds took root?  
Who gave these boughs?" They asked  
the sky.  
And there was no reply.  
But the robin might have said,  
"To the farthest West he has followed  
the sun,  
His life and his empire just begun."  
And the robin might have said,  
"Sowing, he goes to the far, new West,  
With the apple, the sun of his burning  
breast—  
The apple allied to the thorn,  
Child of the rose."

Like scrolls and rolled-up flags of silk,  
He saw the fruits unfold,  
All color and all glory in one wild-  
flower-tangled dream.  
Till he saw the wide nation, each State  
a flower,  
Each petal a park for holy feet,  
With wild fawns merry on every  
street.  
The vista of a thousand years, flower-  
lighted and complete.

Hear the lazy weeds murmuring, bays  
and flowers whispering,  
From Michigan to Texas, California to  
Maine;  
Listen to the eagles, screaming, call-  
ing,  
"Johnny Appleseed, Johnny Apple-  
seed,  
There by the doors of old Fort Wayne."  
—Vachel Lindsay.

## The Idyl

The idyl is sometimes distinguished from other poems by the fact that it presents a picture; it is always distinguished from the major types of poetry by the fact that it presents the qualities of one or another of them, in a reduced and exquisitely delicate replica. . . . Such pastorals as the Book of Ruth, Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, and all the rural idyls of Theocritus are little paintings, like the genre pictures of the Dutch School. . . . The idyl may deal also with domestic, or social, even heroic, themes. The first kind is well represented by the Hebrew Book of Tobit or Burns's Cotter's Saturday Night. The social idyl may be of city or of court; it has been cultivated with great success by the Greeks and the French. The heroic kind is represented by the Book of Esther and by Tennyson's Idylls of the King. . . . The Idylls of the King are an epic in a rose-window; each episode—atmosphere, scenes, images, and words—is stained with translucent color.—C. M. Gayley.

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## With Key to the Scriptures

By

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poor boy. I am a Swede. You know how it is: the country itself is poverty stricken; in the rural districts, especially. And in the cities, so crowded; there is too much competition. Ours was a big family and poor, so I ran away to come over here—and grow up with the country. I have always worked pretty hard for I didn't go to school long. But the children have a good country to start in. There isn't much money in the fruit business," he continued, under the compulsion of Uncle Teddy's listening eye. "Fruit is perishable; but I like it. I like the strong color and I like the fragrance, so we get along. And this summer we get a holiday and go home to my sister. She has sent word to us to come."

"What is your sister's name? You said she is a school teacher, didn't you?" Uncle Teddy asked him.

"Yes sir, Selma Lagerlöf. She is the baby of the family."  
"You have a right to be a proud man," Uncle Teddy said as we moved off. I glanced at the windows where in neat letters I saw "Lagerlöf's: fancy fruits and vegetables."

Uncle Teddy's eyes had gone dreaming again. He struck the pavement with his cane without hearing the ring. "H-um," he mused along, "h-um"; then, after silent walking in the blue gold air, "the land of opportunity. Well! Well!" And after silence again, "Unto every man according to his several ability."

## August Precedent for Rhythm

The other day I wrote to a literary journal to protest against an editorial in which it had contemptuously dismissed a very beautiful volume of Vers Libre with the argument that emotion led one naturally to rhyme. I pointed out that the Book of Ruth was a work of emotion, and that it contained no rhyme.

This was, I am nearly sure, the first letter that ever in my life I had addressed to a public print, and I watched the resulting controversy with all the enviable feelings of one undergoing a new experience. The editorial staff of the paper "squashed" me by referring me to a passage in which, one hundred years before, Coleridge had "squashed" Wordsworth. This passage had nothing to do with the matter, and the staff ignored the Book of Ruth as a Hebrew gentleman wrote to say that the original Hebrew of Holy Writ was a metrical performance. But, as I was writing about the English Bible that forwarded the matter very little. The Hebrew gentleman concluded with contemptuous allusions to my intellect, voice, and personal appearance. A schoolmaster wrote to say that the only true judges of poetry were school children aligned

At that happy juncture the editor closed his columns. . . . I am talking of the Jacobean translation merely as a literary achievement. And it has always appeared to me that most of the Psalms of David, the Books of Job and of Ruth, and some of the prophetic writings if, as has been my good fortune, you can read them with eyes and ears uncloyed by ecclesiastical and customary dimmings—just, in fact, as you might read Fitzgerald's adaptations from the Persian or Mr. Pound's from the Chinese—these writings, then, in the original, present an unanswerable case for rhythmic expression of emotions. I do not say that they exclude metrical or rhymed expressions, merely that they present an unanswerable case for the existence of Vers Libre as a form. I do not even mean to say that the Book of Job justifies the existence of Mr. Flint, Mr. Pound, H. D., or the French, Italian, German or North and South American writers of "free verse"—or even that it justifies the fact that I am blonde and speak, according to the several gentlemen who have lately addressed the more literary journals on the subject, with a drawing voice. But it does give an august precedent for rhythm. . . .—Ford Madox Hueffer, in "Thus to Revisit."

## A Flash of Florida Color

Cloudless blue sky, dazzling white roads, a sea of sapphire, jade, purple and gold, that is Miami—a flash of color softened by the green of palm and pine.

Happy pleasure seekers thronging gay streets. Autos whirling. Music throbbing on orange-flowered air. Yachts and motor boats fitting on purple seas. Bathers splashing in turquoise and jade water.

Human living sparkles in Miami. Indians, erect, copper-colored, fantastically dressed, soundless in step, caressing in brilliant, black eyes. Ebony-skinned "mamies" with gay kerchiefs bundled atop their heads, slow-stepped, graceful, smiling, content.

Humanity is interesting in Miami. Round about this sparkling city, dark, impenetrable jungles; open, sunny barrens where, rank upon rank, tall pine trees stand, a vast army of sturdy sentinels whispering of the bright city that has slipped into their arms and brought vivacity and gaiety to their primeval solitudes.

## Trees

When on dark starless roads I ride; Grim, stalwart oaks step out to see; And when I near my own hillside, White birches run to welcome me.

In summer, when the long days wane, Elms stroll against an orient sky; While in the moonlit country lane, Poplars in couples hurry by.

—Edna G. Henry.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1923

## Editorials

It has probably not escaped the notice of so astute a politician as President Harding that the senatorial leaders in the blocking of his proposition for American participation in the World Court are all nursing presidential ambitions of their own. However impressive their assumed loyalty to their party, it will not impel them to the extreme of assisting Mr. Harding's ambitions at their own expense. And it is not to be questioned that success with the World Court proposition would materially enhance the President's prospects for renomination and re-election.

At the end of the first two years of his administration, and at the moment of the expiration of the Sixty-Seventh Congress, it is apparent that the foreign policy of the Administration will be a paramount issue in the next presidential election. The Congress has given the party which controlled it no issue upon which to appeal with confidence to the Nation. Such virtue as it has manifested has been at most negative. It did not pass the bonus bill when the President disapproved it, it has not enacted a subsidy law, it did not get the plan for the reorganization of the federal departments in season for action. For such restraint, even when involuntary, the public may be grateful, but elections are not won on purely negative records. The tariff law, the abolition of the excess profits tax, and a not very impressive reduction of federal expenditures stand to the credit of the outgoing Congress, but politically the first two are likely to hurt as much as to help. If the Rural Credits Bill, passed by the House in its last hours, shall come safely out of the conference committee and secure enactment, it should greatly strengthen the Republican Party in the farming states.

But so far as these are commendable achievements, they are the work of Congress. The President, in accordance with his campaign promises, has taken little part in urging congressional action, and therefore is entitled only to so much credit therefrom as attaches to any influential member of the party in power. When the average man or woman—some 13,000,000 of whom will decide the next election—considers Mr. Harding's claims to further preferment, foreign affairs will almost inevitably attract attention. Among nine-tenths of the voters today, the act of the Administration most clearly in memory is the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armament, and its success. If the President adheres to his present purpose of carrying to the people between now and the assembling of the next Congress the appeal for the World Court, the next election, in the absence of a clear-cut issue on prohibition, will almost certainly hinge upon the foreign policy of the Government.

What has that policy been? Thus far "watchful waiting," a phrase once attached to Democratic policy, has been the characteristic of the Administration. The Washington Conference was preceded, and has been followed, by a long period of quiescence. On matters deeply stirring the conscience of the Nation, such as the atrocities in the Near East, silence has enveloped the State Department and inaction has characterized the Government. The proposal for participation in the World Court came just as the temper of the people was rising. Its discussion and the probable action of the next Congress will keep international questions vividly before the electorate. If that shall be followed by an indication of purpose to enter upon even a qualified membership in the League of Nations, Mr. Harding will approach the next presidential convention as the definite leader of the great mass of his party. He will have antagonized the irreconcilables in the Senate, but as most of these are nursing presidential hopes of their own, their antagonism was to be reckoned upon. He will have made his own the only issue on which the Democratic Party can appeal to the people. And, we believe, he will have placed himself in an almost impregnable position before the electorate.

What is happening in Europe may interfere with the working out of this political program. What the liquor forces are trying to do to law enforcement in the United States may shift the issue to a more national field. But today, with the Harding Administration entering upon its second half, it looks as though there were recognition at the White House of the fact that acceptance, not evasion, of the international responsibilities of the United States must be the next campaign keynote, if the campaign is to be successful.

IN THE eastern, and more particularly in the north-eastern sections of the United States, motor-trucking, as it applies to the transportation of freight commercially, has grown to proportions which place the industry in direct competition with the railroads. It was certain that, sooner or later, a definite effort would be made by the public, through its commissions, or by the railroads in their own defense, to regulate motor-truck traffic as other traffic carried on by public service agencies has long been regulated. It was just as certain that such effort would be opposed by those who have established, as individuals or as corporations, a profitable business as transporters of commodity freight.

The history of regulatory legislation in the United States as it applies to public service corporations and agencies covers a period so brief that it is within the memory of those who are still taking part in its writing when the need of such laws, if it existed at all, was not recognized. But the tendency in the direction of a com-

prehensive control, by license and regulation, of all such agencies, has been the natural result of abuses, sometimes manifested in selfish monopolization, sometimes in the unreasonable taking or destruction of property, and sometimes in ruinous competition. Thus it has been provided by the laws that two or more steam or electric car lines cannot be built to serve a section which one line can serve satisfactorily, and that two or more electric light plants cannot be permitted to compete for the business of a community which can be adequately served by one.

It may not be unreasonable to argue that the rule might be extended, as in the case of the motor trucks, to provide that protection which the public, or even the railroads, propose. Motor-trucking is no longer an infant industry. It is not wholly beneficent, because while it meets an existing need, it at the same time inflicts, not always upon the beneficiary, a counteracting hardship. It imposes a heavy additional tax to provide for road building and road maintenance, and in many congested areas increases the inconvenience and hazards of travel. It would seem that the need is not, primarily, that the industry be penalized or taxed, but that it be controlled and regulated. To this reasonable regulation there should be no serious objection, if it can be shown, as probably it can, that the public safety and convenience would be thus conserved.

A YEAR ago the French Nationalist project for a state in the Rhine Valley, independent from Germany, seemed but a shadow on the horizon.

## The Rhineland Republic

Today it is growing every day more and more distinct. Not only the inspired French press, but foreign correspondents and political writers who enjoy official confidence mention it more and more often, presumably to prepare the world's opinion for a realization of it. While the French Premier has again and again declared that France will not annex an inch of German territory, or force a single German to become French, he has just as often added that France intends to stay on the Rhine and in the Ruhr until paid reparations as stipulated in the Versailles Treaty. The conclusion seems justified that either he intends to prolong the occupation indefinitely, or else is looking forward to a new political arrangement. The renewed discussion of a separate Rhineland state seems significant.

A French weekly, which has favored a pacific economic understanding between France and Germany, credits a German economist with a definition of the Ruhr problem as one to devise a plan by which the French and German metallurgists could each control 51 per cent of the output. This may be partly true, but it is not the whole story. The foundation of the present French policy is fear of a German "revanche." An English editor has compared France to a small boy who, with the aid of comrades, has succeeded in bringing down a big bully and who, being deserted by them, is afraid of his revival. At the time of the Franco-Prussian War the two countries had about the same population. Now that of France is less than 40,000,000 and decreasing each year, while Germany still has nearly 60,000,000 and appears likely to continue to grow. These figures cannot be repeated too often. They are at the bottom of the trouble.

The Nationalists won the 1919 election, and each succeeding government has tried to collect reparations, and at the same time reassure the French people against another attack. Dyed-in-the-wool imperialists, like Théophile Delcassé, have urged abandonment of the reparations claims as impractical in favor of a permanent Rhine frontier. But Premier Poincaré knows very well that too many French people would oppose this as a violation of the self-determination idea.

"Drive the Prussian functionaries out of the Rhineland" has been the recent French Nationalist cry. The real French political purpose, based on genuine and apparently justified fear, is to isolate Prussia. Of this plan the men on the firing line during the war used to talk. German unity, which creates next to France a hostile state half again as large, seems a perpetual menace. No French government ignoring this popular apprehension, based on bitter experiences, can endure. Being abandoned by its allies, which enabled it to win the war, what can France do except to bring about a division in the Reich? An east and west line, dividing Bavaria from Prussia, used to be discussed. Recent developments seem to indicate a north and south line, dividing the Rhine Valley from the rest. The Bavarians have not accepted French advances since the war. On the contrary, Bavaria is the seat of the most nationalistic reaction.

THOSE who are inclined to observe with pardonable impatience what appears as the somewhat slow progress in bringing about the strict enforcement of prohibition in the United States may find reasonable encouragement in the view recently expressed by President Harding. Those close to the President indirectly quote him as being encouraged by the constantly progressive improvement in law enforcement. He is said to be of the opinion that the more general observance of the law has resulted in the "decrease of the importance of that issue in the popular mind."

President Harding, unquestionably, is in a position to form an intelligent judgment regarding the matter. His means for gathering and collating facts are greater than those enjoyed by individuals, or even by lesser officials. And there can be no temptation for him to disguise the truth. He has never attempted to conceal his earnest desire that the law be enforced without reservation.

It is not an unreasonable, though possibly not a generally accepted view, as expressed by the President, that perhaps twenty years or more must elapse before the

public thought will be brought to a point where it will be adjusted to the new order of things. This forecast is hopeful, rather than discouraging. Legislation, when a great moral issue is involved, can do little more than direct and attempt to shape an adverse minority public opinion. Men and women do not all think alike, and for this there is as much to be grateful for as to deplore. But there is no possibility of escaping the conclusion that when the people of a great self-governing democracy deliberately commit themselves to a constructive reform, no destructive influence, no matter how hideous its shape or how crafty its methods, can prevail against their purpose. Twenty years is but a brief span in the history of a nation, or of the world. Suppose the educational process is slow and at times discouraging. America has set a light aloft. It can be seen around the world, and it really matters little, in the long run, with that light burning, that those who refuse to see the better way persist in putting stumbling blocks in their own paths. The lesson that others are learning, and that the whole world some day will learn, is the encouraging thing to keep constantly in thought.

WHAT is opera, anyhow—music or drama? someone wanted to know the other day. Neither, he was told.

A correct answer, no doubt. It might be equally correct to say half and half, but the League for the Preservation of the Rights of Dramatic Reviewers would never agree to it, for it would mean that eventually play reviewers would have to help out on opera when the theaters were slack. The popular idea is that opera is a sort of theatrical backdrop for the display of vocal agility. That form of opera is easiest to understand, and hence appeals to the box-office man. Wagner, as the world knows, long ago pricked that artistic balloon; and the world may remember also that Wagner was not so much introducing a bright new idea as refurbishing an old one. The Greek drama, that is, was the real starting point of opera. The play was the thing with the Greeks, and music, scenery (what there was) and acting were joined to elucidate the drama.

Probably it was fortunate that Wagner revived this theory. Otherwise it was bound to become increasingly difficult to make people take opera seriously. Perhaps there would always be a certain group who would be perfectly satisfied if only they were given plenty of trills, and a high note at the end of each set piece. But intelligence must grow, and the number of those who demand something mentally more stimulating is bound to increase.

It would be pleasant to be able to record signs of a rapid advance away from songs accompanied by a plot, and toward music drama. But this progress seems rather slow in the United States. No doubt it has been stimulated by the coming to America from Germany of the Wagnerian Opera Festival. This company has not the resources of the Metropolitan; but what the Metropolitan, with all its powers, does not hasten to do, the visiting Germans, moved by tradition, undertake. The singers, to begin with, know their rôles; know them not only in the sense of being familiar with the various vocal passages assigned them, but in the sense also of understanding the relation of these passages, musically and dramatically, to the rest of the music drama. There is with them little or none of the obvious Watch-on-the-Conductor that mars illusion; little or none of the meaningless gesture, or the shameless appeal to the audience for applause.

Hence, despite handicaps in the way of orchestra and scenery, the Germans are able really to act their parts, as well as sing them, and under the direction of excellent conductors they produce unified works of dramatic art. Perhaps their visit will have a beneficent influence on opera in the United States.

## Editorial Notes

Now that three-fifths of the inhabited Scilly Islands have gone dry, it would seem reasonable that the other two-fifths should follow their lead. During the war the saloons on two-fifths of these islands, namely, Bryher and St. Agnes, were closed by request of the inhabitants, and have never since been opened. The third fifth, St. Martin's, entered their ranks through the fact that a visitor forgot himself so far as to occupy the position perforce of the first police court defendant for twelve months, as a consequence of which the license was withdrawn from its only saloon.

Five Scilly Islands, wet as the sea,  
Two closed their saloons, then there were three.  
Three Scilly Islands, still selling brew,  
One lost its license, then there were two.  
Two Scilly Islands, when shall we hear  
You, too, have put an end to drinking beer?

WHEN, just 300 years ago, Sir Thomas Warner established his little settlement on Saint Kitts, one of the Leeward Islands in the Caribbean Sea, it is extremely doubtful if he realized that in taking this step he was laying a most valuable foundation for British colonization in the West Indies. Today, however, these many islands make no inconsiderable contribution to the wealth of the Empire, but the people of Great Britain owe it to these colonies that they accord the most sympathetic treatment to their aspirations. The day for anything less than cordial relationship between a mother country and its daughter states is rapidly passing away.

VACCINE makers have reason to hope that the bill which has been favorably reported by the legislative committee on public health and safety of the Connecticut Legislature, under which power is bestowed on the commissioner of domestic animals to vaccinate dogs or other domestic animals as he may deem necessary, is passed. That is a phase of the situation, however, which somehow nobody of the ordinary run of folks ever seems to think about.

## A Religious Renaissance in Russia

By RAOUL MARTINI

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the Russian Soviets are seeking the aid of American Methodists, that already they have reprinted the social creed of the American Methodist Episcopal Church and are distributing this widely among their people.

This is strange news from Soviet Russia. The leaders there have been reported, heretofore, as atheistic, strongly opposed to the Christian religion. What is happening?

For many years the revolutionary elements of Russia have been bitterly hostile to the Orthodox Greek Church. When the Soviets came to power, they began immediately a thoroughly aggressive campaign against it. They sought nothing less than its complete destruction. Church edifices were taken over or destroyed by the new Soviet State. Priceless church treasures were confiscated. Notable church prelates and ordinary priests were arrested, thrown into prison, some of them shot.

The doctrines and rites of the church were held up to ridicule. Photographs were taken of the bones of time-honored saints, paraded through the streets of cities and towns amid the jeers and scoffings of the revolutionary crowds. Christianity was declared a relic of barbarism and superstition. In the name of freedom, away with it!

This was a natural reaction. The Orthodox Greek Church had been tied body and soul to the Tsarist régime. It represented Christianity. This church lived on the superstitions of the people. It instilled in the mind of the poor Russian absolute obedience to the Tsar. It taught that anyone who transgressed an order of the Tsar committed a crime against God. It associated itself with all the reactionism, all the persecutions of Tsarist absolutism.

This church was never touched by the liberalizing movements of Central and Western Europe. The Renaissance did not cross the Russian frontier. The French Revolution laid the foundation for the separation of church and state but no stone of this foundation was permitted to be laid in Russia. The Russian Church remained unchanged through the centuries, corrupt, superstitious, tyrannical, the haughty, mighty, uncompromising foe of liberal and progressive thought. Once the political chains were broken, the pent-up wrath of the years burst forth in ungovernable rage. At last this monster in Christian garb should be annihilated!

But the Soviet leaders soon found that while it was easy to destroy churches, confiscate treasures, imprison priests, it was not so easy to uproot the simple religious faith in the hearts of the peasant masses. The people were ready to discipline the church leaders who had conspired with the Tsarist régime to hold them in bondage. They were ready to believe that the church needed purifying. But they were not prepared to surrender their faith.

In its campaign against Christianity, the Soviet Government met with increasing opposition on the part of the multitudes. It came to the point where semi-official papers were allowed to caution local authorities against overhasty treatment of priests for fear such treatment might create a stronger attachment of the people to the church.

Spiritual awakenings are now noted in many parts of Russia. Several new religious movements have sprung up and are developing into commanding proportions. Among these probably the most noteworthy is the evangelistic and republican movement in the old Orthodox Greek Church.

John L. Nuelsen, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Central and Eastern Europe, was in Moscow recently. He was received by the Archbishop of Moscow, who, in the course of the conversation, said to him: "Our aim is to purge the church of the elements of heathenism, lead the church back to the gospel of Jesus Christ, rid it of the monkish idea." The church officials present called his attention to the pictures on the walls of bishops and priests in their gilded robes, holding their golden scepters, and said: "That is the old idea. All of these jewels, robes, all these crowns, all these scepters, represent worldly pomp and power. Here is our ideal (pointing to a picture of Christ that had been brought in from a village church) and our aim is to lead the Russian people to Jesus Christ."

These Greek Church prelates of Moscow and other centers of Russia have been quickened and chastened by the fires of disaster and suffering. They have given themselves to the building of a new Russian church. It is to be a church apostolic, democratic and progressive in its spirit and organization. They said to Bishop Nuelsen, "We must build a free church under a republican form of government, a deeply spiritual church. You have built such a church in America. You can tell us how to do it."

Before leaving Moscow, Bishop Nuelsen received an official invitation from the governing board of the Church of Russia to the Methodist Episcopal Church to send fraternal messengers to their coming church congress to advise and guide them in the building of their church. In this critical hour of their organization, they are looking to the democracy of American Protestantism for sympathetic comprehension and suggestion.

The understanding is that the Soviet leaders know of the invitation to American Protestantism and are not adverse to it. During his last visit to Russia, Bishop Nuelsen and other Methodist leaders addressed large religious gatherings in Moscow and Petrograd. There was no interference with these meetings by the Government. Evangelists and religious teachers present from outlying districts reported that they are absolutely free to preach the gospel, that there is not the slightest governmental interference with their work.

The gates of Russia appear to be opening to religious democracy. It would seem that the revolutionary leaders now recognize the necessity and the wisdom of providing the masses an opportunity to exercise their Christian faith. If the people cannot have new bottles for their new wine, they will very likely attempt to pour their new wine into the old bottles, with possibly disastrous political and social results.

There is a long-standing traditional friendship between Russia and the United States. In the Russian mind at least, the revolution has strengthened that sentiment. Today American Protestantism has an opportunity to aid Russian democracy in a religious reconstruction that may minister wonderfully to the future well-being of 150,000,000 Russians and have important bearings on the whole international situation in Europe and the world.

The Renaissance, the Reformation, the French Revolution are at last in Russia. It is an historic hour, momentous issues are involved.

This word of Bishop Nuelsen should be pondered well. Says he, "If anybody wants to wait for the overthrow of the present state of affairs, he will have to wait a long time. I think the present Government in Russia is as firmly established as any government in Europe."

## Railroads and Motor Trucks

## A Hopeful Forecast